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LONDON BRIDGE.

[Temple Bar.]

Proud and lowly, beggar and lord,
Over the bridge they go,
Rags and velvet, fetter and sword,
Poverty, pomp and woe.
Who will stop but to laugh and sing?
Self is calling, and self is king!
Who weeps at the beggar's grave?
Crusts they pray for, but love they crave.

Beggar and lord,
Fetter and sword,
Prison and palace, shadow and sun,
Velvet and rags,
So the world wags,
Until the river no more shall run.

Sparkle, river, merrily roll!
Laugh with the gay and bright;
Who will care for the weary soul,
Under thy arch to-night?
Who will pity her, who will save?
Never a tear the cold world gave!
Down there in the rolling Thames—
God will pity what man condemns.

Velvet and rags,
So the world wags,
Prison and palace, shadow and sun,
Fettered and free,
So shall it be,
Until the river no more shall run.

ELIZABETH ZANE.

A Tale of Western Virginia in the Colonial Period.

How Fort Henry Was Relieved by the Daring of a Young Lady.

(J. E. Cooke's Stories of the Old Dominion.)

I

We have now reached the period of the American Revolution; but before I speak of some great events which took place in Eastern Virginia, I have two or three remarkable stories to tell you of fighting in the woods of the West.

In this country, along the Ohio, everything was quite different. In Lower Virginia the people were generally large landholders, who lived in comfort, if not in luxury. Their houses were excellent, and they had servants to wait on them, and traveled in coaches, and wore rich clothes, and altogether led very agreeable lives. Their wives and daughters were tenderly cared for, and the boys were not brought up to work with their own hands; life was passed in peace and enjoyment, and the laws protected every one from injury. If a robbery or murder was committed, there was the constable to arrest the criminal, and the whipping-post or gallows to punish him. On Sunday the families went to church in their carriages; the young men rode fine horses and visited the young ladies; entertainments were often given, at which the ladies and gentlemen dressed in silks and velvets; and altogether the old-time Virginians of the Tide-water region, as it was called, led as pleasant lives, perhaps, as any people ever did in this world.

Over the mountains toward the Ohio things were very different, as I have told you. The country was thinly settled, and covered with great woods, from which peeped up, here and there, the few log-forts of the settlers, built to defend them from the savages, who were lurking in the forests around. The men who lived in these log-houses or forts were brave fellows from Lower Virginia, or Maryland, or Pennsylvania, and they dressed in hunting-shirts, and had no servants to wait on them. As there was no law to protect them, they had to protect themselves and their families; and this they did with their knives and rifles. They supported their families by hunting and tilling the soil with their own hands, and were not able to educate their children or afford them luxuries. This probably did the young people good, however, as they learned to take care of themselves. They were happy and contented, if the Indians would only let them alone. Thus they grew up to be brave and independent. And there never was a finer race of men than these hunters of the border. The very women and children were cool and determined, as they showed on a hundred occasions; and in the story I shall now tell you, I will relate a brave action performed by a border girl, whose name deserves to be recorded in history.

Before telling you this remarkable story, however, I will say a few words of the border boys. They were as brave as their fathers, and not only worked for the family but took part in fighting the Indians when they came to attack them. The name of one of these boys was Lewis Wetzel. His father lived near Wheeling, on the Ohio river, and Lewis soon learned to use his rifle and hunt like a man. As he thought it might be useful to him some day, he taught himself to load his gun while he was running. He did this with an eye to the Indians. The boarderers often had to run from them, and Lewis learned this trick, so that when the Indians pursued him he might fire back at them, and then load again without stopping.

One day, when Lewis was about thirteen years old, he and his younger brother, Jacob, who was about eleven, went off into the woods to hunt. Here they came upon some Indians, and, of course, ran as soon as they saw them; but the Indians fired upon the boys and wounded Lewis in the breast and captured them both. They took them along with them into the great woods beyond the Ohio, and marched for two days. At last the second night came, and the Indians lay down to sleep. As they considered the boys mere children they did not tie them or watch them very closely, and Lewis determined to attempt to escape. He therefore waited until the Indians were asleep, and then whispered to his little brother that he must get up and go back home with him. At first little Jacob was afraid, but Lewis persuaded him to try, and they stole off quietly until they were one hundred yards in the woods. Lewis then sat down on a log and said to Jacob:

"Well, we can't go home barefooted. I will go back and get a pair of moccasins for each of us"—moccasins, you know, being a sort of Indian shoes made of deer skin.

Lewis stole back to the place where the savages were still asleep, and got two pair of moccasins and with these he returned to his brother. They put them on and Lewis next said:

"Now I will go back and get father's gun, and then we'll start."

He stole off again, creeping along the ground and listening until he got to the savages; and there, lying by them, was his father's gun, which he caught up and brought back with him. The boys then started at once for home but had not gone far before they heard the Indians running after them. They begun to run themselves, but they heard the Indians coming nearer and nearer. As it was abright moonlight night Lewis knew that they would be seen very soon, so he told his little brother what he must do. Their only chance, he said, was to hide until the Indians went by, and this they did. Lewis pulled Jacob into some bushes, and they crouched down and waited. They soon saw the Indians running past them, as they did not know that the boys had stopped to hide; and then Lewis told his brother to come on—they must follow behind the Indians. They did this at some distance, but soon heard the Indians coming back. They then hid again, and waited until the savages had passed; and then Lewis and little Jacob hurried on, and safely reached home, after dodging two of the savages who followed them on horseback, in the same manner as before.

This was a brave adventure for mere boys, and what made it nobler still, in the case of young Lewis, was his dangerous wound. Of this he made no complaint to his little brother; but when they crossed the Ohio river on a raft they made, and got back home, the boy was nearly dead. He recovered, however, and became a great Indian fighter; and you will some day read the stories about him and others, and see what hard lives they led, and how fearless they were.

I might tell you a number of these stories of bloody fighting, but I doubt if it is well to fill the minds of boys with such things. It is apt to excite them and make them wish to do likewise, for which there is now no necessity. What I have told you was to show the courage of the border boys, which ought to be known; and these anecdotes will give you an idea of the times. The old histories are full of fighting, but I cannot stop to tell you of all the instances of Indian cruelty. One related in these old books will give you a good idea of them.

"An Indian seized Mrs. Scott," the book says, "and ordered her to a particular spot, and not to move; others stabbed and cut the throats of the three smaller children in their bed, and afterward lifting them up, dashed them upon the floor near their mother; the eldest, a beautiful girl of eight years old, awoke, escaped out of the bed, ran to her parent, and, with the most plaintive accents, cried, 'Oh, mamma! mamma! save me!' The mother, in the deepest anguish of spirit, and with a flood of tears, entreated the savages to spare her child; but, with a brutal fierceness, they tomahawked and stabbed her in her mother's arms."

If you will try to think how you would have felt if this little girl had been your sister, you will understand the feeling of the border people toward the savages. They hated them bitterly, and never saw an Indian without longing to put a bullet through him, as if he had been a venomous reptile. They and the redskins hunted each other, and every fight was a life and death affair. The hunters knew that they would be scalped, and the indians that they would have their brains dashed out if they were overcome; and this made the fights on the borddr so desperate.

II.

I will come now to the particular incident which I set out to relate—the attack on Wheeling fort, and the fearless act of a young girl on that occasion.

This took place in 1777, which was called the "year of the three sevens," and was one of the darkest hours of the Revolution. The English and Americans were at war, and the struggle had become bitter. The British forces were more numerous than those of the Americans; and to make matters worse, the English had persuaded the Indians to join with them and attack the frontier settlements. They supplied them with muskets, and paid them, and even offered a certain sum of money, it is said, for every white man's scalp.

Such was the state of affairs at the time when the incident I will now relate took place. The English had a number of forts toward Canada, on the lakes, and Fort Detroit was one of the most important of these. It was commanded by Colonel Hamilton, Governor of Canada, and he was the chief agent of the British in stirring up the Indians. I will have more to say of him hereafter. At present I will tell you of his scheme to get possession of Fort Henry, at Wheeling, in Northwestern Virginia.

This was an important border fort, and a small village of about twenty-five log houses had sprung up around it. These were occupied by the settlers when times were quiet; but as soon as a report came that the Indians were approaching, the settlers hastened into the fort with their wives and children and prepared to fight. It was quite a good place of refuge. It was built of logs, in the shape of a long square, and had block-houses, as they were called, at the four corners; in these the men fought, firing through holes in the logs. There were, beside, a number of cabins for the women and children, a good well to supply water, and a magazine to hold the arms and gunpowder. The main entrance was by a gate which was on the east side, toward the village; and you now have a tolerably good idea, I hope, of Fort Henry, as it was called in honor of Patrick Henry.

In the autumn of 1777 Colonel Hamilton resolved to attack Wheeling. For this purpose he employed a man named Simon Girty. He was a white man, who had been captured when he was a boy by the Indians, and joined their tribes, and became one of them. He was a very great rascal, and for some reason hated the Americans. The attack on Wheeling was therefore intrusted to him, and collecting together about five hundred Indians he marched southward from the great lakes toward Kentucky. This was meant to deceive the whites. The route taken by Girty was not in the direction of Wheeling. But when he reached the Ohio river, a little above Cincinnati, he turned to the left, and hurried up the river to surprise Fort Henry.

In this he did not succeed. The woods were full of hunters at that time, who kept their eyes on the Indians, and the people at Wheeling were promptly informed that the enemy was coming to attack them. At this all was commotion. The women and children left their homes in the village and hastened into the fort. The men followed them and closed the gates, and this was no sooner done than Girty and the savages made their appearance.

Every one knew now that a desperate fight would take place, and there seemed very little probability that the whites would be able to hold out against their assailants. They had only forty-two fighting men, even counting old men and boys, and the Indian force was about five hundred. What was worst of all was the small supply of gunpowder in the fort. A keg containing the main supply had been left by accident in one of the houses of the village; and this, as you will see gave rise to the brave action which I will now relate.

The whites were commanded by Colonel Shepherd, who seems to have been a cool and determined man. He kept a keen lookout for the indians, who were known to be in the woods near the fort, and an incident at once took place which showed that they were ready to attack him. Two men, one of them white and the other a black man, were sent out on some errand. They left the fort and were passing through a field of corn, when suddenly a large Indian started up from the midst of the corn and knocked the white man down with the butt end of the musket. The negro at once turned back and ran for his life, and as soon as he reached the fort told Colonel Shepherd what had happened.

Everybody knew now that the Indians were upon them, and Colonel Shepherd determined to send out a party to attack them. This was done. Captain Samuel Mason, with fourteen men, marched out of the fort and into the corn-field, but the Indians were nowhere to be seen. This was, however, only a proof of their cunning. They saw Captain Mason and his men as they passed through the corn-field, and when they had gone some distance closed in on their rear and thus cut them off from the fort.

A desperate fight followed. The Indians started up from the brushwood in all directions, and opened fire on the party. The hunters did not flinch. They returned the fire, and then clubbing their rifles, rushed on the swarm of savages to break through them and regain the fort. They knocked down and killed a number of them, and made a brave resistance; but the Indians were too many for them—they had at least thirty to their one—and the desperate struggle was soon over. Captain Mason was wounded and almost all his men killed. The few remaining fought on but they saw that there was no hope for them. Mason was shot a second time, but turned on the Indian who was close to him, and knocked him down with his gun. He then ran into the brushwood, and crawled into a pile of logs, where he concealed himself and remained safe until the end of the battle. Two of his men did the same; and these three were all that escaped with their lives.

This was followed by another incident equally unfortunate. A party of thirteen men had rushed out to help their friends, but these also fell into a trap, and eight of them were killed. The Indians then came out of the woods and advanced on the fort.

III.

The Indians advanced in two ranks, in "open order," dodging behind the trees, and ready to begin the attack.

Girty was at the head of them; but he first resolved to summon the place to surrender. He therefore went into a log cabin which was not far from the gate of the fort, and, opening a small window, waved a white flag, which meant that he had something to say. At this the whites ceased firing, as they had begun to do, and listened, and Girty read a paper to them. This was a proclamation from Colonel Hamilton, ordering them to lay down their arms and surrender. If they did so, he promised that no harm should happen to them; but if they refused, the fort would be attacked and the Indians would put them all to death.

Girty read to the end of the paper, and then asked what they meant to do. The reply was prompt. Colonel Shepherd called out from the fort that they never meant to surrender to a rascal like him, and that he would never get possession of the fort until he had killed the last man in it. At this the people in the fort cheered, to show their approval of his reply; and a young man fired at Girty, who slammed to the window and disappeared.

The fighting at once began. It was a beautiful September morning, and the red and yellow foliage of the woods shone in the sunshine. The Indians advanced with loud yells, firing as they came; and the fire was returned from the fort, where each one picked out his man and took dead aim, in order not to waste powder. A number of the savages were killed, and they saw that nothing could be done by fighting in that manner. A party of them, therefore, pushed up close to the fort, and endeavored to thrust their guns through holes in the logs and fire at the whites. But this was an unfortunate attempt. The whites killed nearly all the attacking party, and then the whole army of Indians fell back, yelling, into the woods.

The men in the fort now held a consultation. They knew too much about Indians to believe that they were going to give up the struggle. Their retreat into the woods they felt sure, was only make-believe, and they would probably make another attack very soon. They therefore prepared for this, but found to their great dismay that scarcely any gunpowder was left in the fort. They had forgotten the keg of powder in one of the houses near, as I have told you, and now they found they had scarcely any. What was to be done? They must have more powder or they could not fight, and they and the women and children would all be murdered. The only thing to do was to try and get the keg which had been left behind; but this would be almost certain death to anybody who attempted it. The house in which the keg was stood only sixty yards from the gate of the fort; but they knew that although they could not see the Indians they were on the watch. As soon as a man left the fort he would probably be killed before he had gone ten yards; but they had to have the powder, and somebody must run the risk.

Colonel Shepherd told his men exactly how the matter was. He would not order any man to go and get the powder, he said, as the Indians were almost sure to kill him; but if any one chose to volunteer, that is, offer to go himself, he would accept his offer. At this three or four young men and boys stepped forward and said they were willing to go. But the colonel replied that he could not spare three or four men—there were too few in the fort. One would do, and they must agree among themselves which one it was to be. This caused quite a dispute. One said *he* would go, but another said *he* would; and they went on disputing and losing time until there was danger that the Indians would renew the attack before they came to any arrangement.

At this moment a young lady among the women in the fort came forward and said *she* was ready to go. Her name was Elizabeth Zane, and she had just come home from boarding-school in Philadelphia, where she had gone to be educated. This made her brave offer all the more remarkable, as she had not been trained up in the fearless life of the border; so you will see that she must have been a noble girl. Of course the men would not hear of such a thing. It was their place, they said, to expose their lives, not the place of women or girls; but Elizabeth went on urging that she ought to be allowed to go. She was told that she would almost certainly be killed, and therefore a man ought to go for the powder. But this, she said, was the very reason why she offered herself. They could not spare a man, as they had so few, and the loss of a girl would not amount to much. And so, at length, they reluctantly agreed that she should go for the keg of gunpowder.

The house containing it stood, as I have said, about sixty yards from the fort, and Elizabeth hoped to run and bring the powder back in a very few minutes. She said she was ready, and then the gate of the fort was opened, and she passed through, running like a deer toward the house.

IV.

As I have told you, Girty had ordered the Indians to fall back into the woods to protect themselves from the bullets of the whites; and this they had done, yelling as they went off, carrying upon their shoulders the dead bodies of their warriors who had been shot. And here I will tell you, for fear of forgetting it, that this was always the custom with the Indians. They were strange people, and had their own ideas of what was proper and dignified. To be able to say that they had conquered their enemies was a great thing with them, and they were just as much mortified when the whites could say they had conquered them. So, whenever their warriors were killed, they would not leave them on the battle-field for their enemies to count, and boast of the number they had killed. They always carefully bore off the dead bodies; and this they did on the present occasion, as they fell back into the woods.

When Elizabeth Zane ran out from the fort, however, a few straggling Indians were observed dodging about among the log houses of the town, which stood about three or four hundred yards east of Fort Henry. They saw the girl, for the people in the stockade observed them looking at her; but for some reason they did not fire at her. Why they did not it is difficult to say. They may have supposed that she was only running to the house to get her clothes, or a hair-brush, or some other article which girls like to have; and as the Indians loved fun under all their cruelty, they may have laughed to see the young lady running, with her skirts flying behind her, toward the house. It was just as likely, however, that they thought it would only be throwing away a load of gunpowder to fire at a girl, who was of no use to anybody. As they felt certain that they would take the fort, they could easily kill her afterward by dashing her brains out with a tomahawk. So they quietly looked at her as she ran across to the house, and not a shot was fired at her.

As they were so anxious to capture Fort Henry, it would have been better for them to have killed that girl, for she was destined to save it. She hastened into the house, found the keg of gunpowder, which was probably small, and, holding her precious load with both arms close to her breast, darted out again, and ran with it in the direction of the fort. As she ran the Indians saw her and understood what she had come for. Uttering a wild yell they leveled their guns and sent a shower of bullets at her, but all flew wide of the mark; they whistled to the right and left, but did not strike her; and, with the keg still hugged close to her bosom, she reached the fort, and the gate closed as the bullets of the Indians buried themselves in the thick panels behind her.

A weak girl had thus saved a dozen men and their wives and children. It was a brave act, and Americans should never forget to honor the name of Elizabeth Zane.

V.

I must not finish my story without telling you what took place next, and how the siege ended, as well as how a brave man made a wonderful leap on horseback, and saved his life in the most remarkable manner.

Soon after Elizabeth's return with the keg of powder the Indians once more rushed from all sides against the fort, and the fighting became more obstinate and bloody than before. But the whites kept cool. Every one continued to pick out his man and take sure aim at him, and the ground was soon strewed with dead Indians on every side. Toward evening about eighteen or twenty savages made a rush from the house which Elizabeth had visited in the morning, toward the gate of the fort. They were armed with heavy rails and logs, and tried to force in the gate. In this they failed. The whites shot down five or six of them and the rest thon ran back.

About nightfall they made one more attempt to force their way in. They had found an old maple log, which was hollow, and in one end of this they drove a plug of wood, so as to close it tightly, they then wrapped around it some heavy chains which they had found in a blacksmith's shop in the town, and loaded it with a full charge of gunpowder, on which they rammed stones slugs and pieces of broken iron, until it was full to the muzzle. This strange sort of cannon was then lugged forward to within about sixty yards of the gate of the fort and then pointed at it. As a touch hole had been made the maple-log cannon was then fired, and went off with a tremendous explosion, in the midst of loud yells. These yells were not, however, shouts of triumph. The old log had broken into a hundred pieces, and the splinters and broken iron killed many of the Indians who were standing around. This so much discouraged them that they fell back to the woods, and the whites had a short time to breathe after a long day's work. They had fought steadily from daylight till dark; and we are told that their rifles became so hot from such constant firing, that they were forced to lay them aside to allow them to cool.

By the time the news had reached other settlements near Wheeling, that the Indian were attacking the place. The hunters, therefore seized their rifles and hastened to help their friends. Some were shot as they arrived but others fought their way in; and about daybreak next morning Major Samuel McCulloch, from a place called Short Creek, arrived with forty men to assits the whites.

As soon as the people in the fort saw them the gate was opened and the men hastened in. The Indians had seen them and rushing after them and firing upon them; but all of them succeeded in entering the fort except Major McCulloch himself. Like a good soldier, he was behind, facing the enemy, and he determined to be the last man to enter the gate. All were safely in now, and McCulloch spurred his spirited horse after them. But the Indians rushed between, and he found himself completely cut off.

He looked around him and saw that he could never force his way to the gate. He tried to do so more than once, but a swarm of Indians were in front, and he knew that his only hope was to escape some other way. He therefore struck the spurs into his fine horse and set off at full speed in the direction of Wheeling hill, pursued by the Indians. They could easily have killed him, but did not wish to do so. He was a famous Indian fighter and they knew him at once. As they hated him bitterly they did not wish him to die by a death so easy as shooting. What they desired was to take him prisoner, and burn him to death, sticking splinters in full blaze into his naked body while he was burning, order to glut their revenge upon him for killing many of their warriors.

McCulloch knew this, and he resolved to die rather than be taken prisoner. There seemed no hope at all for him. He had reached Wheeling hill, beneath which ran the creek, and the Indians had hemmed him in on every other side. Before him was a precipice of about one hundred and fifty feet, at the bottom of which ran the waters of Wheeling creek. To attempt to leap from this precipice was almost certain death, but McCulloch saw that it was his only hope of escape. The Indians were now close upon him and there was no time to lose. He accordingly took his rifle in his left hand, gathered up his reins in his right, and dug spurs into his horse, who leaped forward with his rider from the brink of the precipice. Strangely enough, they were neither of them killed. Horse and rider fell into the water of the creek below, and plunging into the woods, with a shower of bullets whistling around him, the brave McCulloch succeeded in making his escape.

Altogether, this was one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of the border. The leap was certainly made, and the hill is there still to show how dangerous it was; and one of the advantages in visiting such scenes is that they bring back old times, when men seemed not to know what fear meant. McCulloch was one of this class of men, and we are now enjoying quietly what they fought so hard for and suffered so much to win for us. In this wild western land of woods and rivers, which once swarmed with savages, great cities now stand, and railways are laid, and happy families of women and children live, without fear of having their brains dashed out by Indians. It was hardy borderers, like McCulloch and the rest, who laid the foundation for all this peace and happiness; and, in praising the men, we must not forget the women and boys and girls. They were as brave and true as the rest, and I have shown you how one of these girls proved that she had as much courage as the coolest Indian fighter of them all.

The attack on Fort Henry soon ended. Girty saw that the attempt to capture the place was hopeless, and, after burning the village, disappeared with his Indian army in the woods.

On his return to Detroit he probably informed Colonel Hamilton that the fort was heavily garrisoned, and defended by regular troops with cannon. If he did so, you know whether it was true or not. Twelve men and boys had held it against him and his five hundred Indians; and if I knew their names I would write them down, in order that they might be remembered.

Theme for a New Opera.

(Forney's Progress.)

A singular case recently occurred in Belgium. A young and beautiful Jewish girl, belonging to a rich and honorable family, was about to be married, when a peasant woman entered the room and stated that the ceremony could not go on. "Twenty years ago," she said, "I was given a child to nurse. That child you suppose is the lady there. But in the night in my sleep I rolled over and crushed the infant to death. I was afraid to tell this and so I substituted my own child of the same age. You have brought up and educated my child and I thank you; but you will understand that, being a good Christian, I cannot consent to the marriage of my daughter, baptized in an English Church, with a Jew." The astonishment of everybody, as may be imagined was great. An inquiry followed and the story of the peasant woman seems to be substantiated. The marriage was postponed.

"Practical Science."

Under the above heading, the *St. Croix Courier*, of St. Stephen, N. B., in referring to the analysis of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Sage's Catarrh Remedy, recently made by Prof. Chandler of New York, and others says: "Nothing was discovered which we think objectionable, and the published analysis should increase, rather than retard, their sale. To us it seems a little unjust to call a man a quack, simply because he seeks to reap as much pecuniary reward as other classes of inventors." The English Press is conservative, yet after a careful examination of all the evidence, it not only endorses but recommends the Family Medicines manufactured by Dr. Pierce. No remedies ever offered the afflicted give such perfect satisfaction as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

THE QUEEN OF THE SEASON.

All is divine
Which the Highest has made,
Though the days that he wrought,
Till the day that he stayed—
Above and below,
Within and around,
From the centre of space
To its uttermost bound.

In beauty surpassing
The universe smiled
On the morn of its birth,
Like an innocent child,
Or like a rich bloom
Of some gorgeous flower;
And the Father rejoiced
In the work of his power.

Yet worlds brighter still,
And a brighter than those,
And a brighter again
He had made, had he chose;
And you never could name
That conceivable best,
To exhaust the resources
The maker possessed.

But I know of one work
Of his infinite hand
Which special and singular
Ever must stand,
So perfect so pure,
And of gifts such a store,
That even Omnipotence
Ne'er shall do more.

The freshness of May,
And the sweetness of June,
And the fire of July
In its passionate noon,
Munificent August,
September serene,
Are together no match
For our glorious Queen.

O Mary! all months
And all days are thine own
In these lasts their joyousness
When they are gone,
And we give to thee May,
Not because it is best,
But because it comes first,
And is pledge of the rest.

JOHN HENRY NEWMAN.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A HEART HISTORY.

He took her fancy when he came;
He took her hand, he took a kiss;
He took no notice of the shame,
That glowed her happy cheek at this.
He took to coming afternoons;
He took an oath he'd ne'er deceive;
He took her father's silver spoons,
And after that he took his leave.

GAMBETTA, the Alcibiades of Paris, is building an $8,000 bath room.

MRS. BAYARD TAYLOR and her daughter, Miss Lillian, are spending the summer with Massachusetts friends.

THE annual meeting of the National Educational Association is to be held in Philadelphia July 29, 30, and 31.

SENATOR THURMAN will address the lads of the State University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill on Friday.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE will be hung at Sardis, Miss., on the 20th inst. George Washington was hung lately at Louisville.

WILLIAM GALE has just completed at Bradford, England, the unexampled feat of walking 2,500 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours.

THE Ohio Sunday law exempts from the observance of Sunday, Jews, Seventh-Day Baptists, ferrymen, emigrants and toll-gate keepers.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S mother-in-law, the Comtesse de Castries, has organized a Protestant congregation at Montargis, near her chateau.

A PLAY called "The Debutante's Husband" has been produced in Vienna, and has been enormously successful. It is a palpable hit at Patti, Nicolini, and the Marquis de Caux.

GOV. COLQUITT is telling the Georgia newspapers that every where in the North he saw evidences of complete reunion in sentiment and the prevalence of generosity over prejudices. He speaks hopefully of the decay of sectionalism.

ACCORDING to the story of the Baltimore *American*, a North Carolina widower has been arrested while attempting to sell a set of false teeth belonging to his deceased wife's estate, to procure funds for the purchase of a suit in which to marry a second wife.

THE Governor of Michigan caught the veto mania and attacked the tramp bill, which had passed both houses, and awaited his autographic ornamentation. He says that the act is so loosely drawn that it will be impossible to prove who is and who isn't a tramp.

MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON has recovered from her indisposition, and has been performing as *Lady Teazle*, in "The School for Scandal." According to the London *Athenæum*, this impersonation has proved exceedingly popular. The *Times* speaks rather slightingly of it.

SOME ill-feeling has been excited among the French Canadians by the published report that Lord Lorne, in welcoming the Brooklyn regiment, said: "We are all brothers in blood and religion." And the explanation is made that what he really said was "in blood and great traditions."

WHEN the jury in the case of Ex-Congress man Hull gave the great crowd in the court room in Jackon the verdict of "not guilty," a few days ago, the lawyers applauded to the echo. Judge Settle at once ordered that fifteen of them be arrested and kept in durance until they should pay a fine of $25 apiece.

THERE is said to be a broad smile going around London on account of General Grant, Wales and the Nautch dance. When the Nautch girls danced before the American "they wore heavy garments embroidered;" while before the Prince "they entered the ballet in their usual costumes"—plenty of beads and necklaces.

A NOTE found on the body of a suicide at Worcester, Mass., contained the following: "Don't think I am insane or anything of the kind. Simply, I can find no work at anything, from shoveling to steam engineering. I have tried over twenty cities, and farmers without number, and rather than beg or steal do this act. My reputation is unsoiled."

A GOOD-NATURED, old-fashioned Maryland editor has broken out in a comical strain of complaint about the existing mania for relics that has caused the invasion of the Eastern Shore and the purchase of all the "spinning jennies" to be used as parlor ornaments to adorn the parlors of wealthy citizens of Baltimore. To bring a good price, they must be old and well worn, and the older in style the better.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Election of Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

KITTANNING, PA., June 3.—At a meeting of the Democracy of Armstrong county, held to-day, Mr. F. M. McKiernan and Captain A. Hicks were elected Representative delegates to the next Democratic State Convention and were unanimously instructed to vote for D. C. Barr, Esq., for State Treasurer. On motion of E. S. Golden, Esq., the Senatorial delegate was conceded to Butler county, with a request that they instruct for Mr. Barr for Treasurer.

CONNELLSVILLE, June 2.—The Fayette county Democratic Convention, which met in Uniontown to-day, was one of the largest and most harmonious conventions ever held in the county. Col. A. J. Hill of East Liberty, was chosen Chairman, and H. McClay and N. L. Dukes were appointed Secretaries, and Frank Bute was named as Reading Clerk. Henry L. Sheppard of New Haven borough, was nominated for Director of the Poor, and Wm. McCleery of Uniontown, received the nomination for Jury Commissioner.

After the nominations had been made unanimous, Hon. John R. Smith offered the following resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That John Thorndell be appointed Senatorial delegate, and Adam Jacobs, Jr., and Isaac W. Ritter be appointed Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, July 16, 1879, and that they are hereby instructed to vote for Daniel O. Barr of Pittsburgh, for State Treasurer, and use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ALTOONA, PA., June 3.—The Blair county Democratic Convention met here to-day. Mr. W. F. Conrad was elected Permanent Chairman. The Convention nominated the following candidates: Sheriff, Amandus G. Sink of Altoona; Prothonotary, James P. Stewart, Hollidaysburg; Director of the Poor, Ellis Hart of Allegheny township; Jury Commissioner, William McDowell of Logan township. Chairman County Executive Committee, George J. Akers, Altoona; Delegates to State Convention, R. L. Horrell of Hollidaysburg, and D. D. Wood of Tyrone. The delegates go to the Convention uninstructed.

H.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

An Aged Farmer Killed in his Field.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 2.—The dead body of Samuel Howe, a farmer, aged about eighty years, was found in a field near his house, about a mile from Pioneer, to-day. The deceased went to the field to salt some sheep and horses, and not returning in proper time, search was made and the body found. He was lying on his face, with bad wounds in his head. His hat and salt can were found some distance from the body, and on close examination a trail of blood was found leading to where the body lay. It was first supposed he was kicked to death by the horses, but a large blood-stained stone and a club, a portion of which clung to his head, was found suspiciously near. A small hole in his head looked like a bullet hole. No inquest has yet been held. A stranger has called at his house two or three times lately, and appeared very anxious to see him. On each occasion the deceased was absent. The stranger, who would not give his name, is suspected of killing him. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

GAGGED, BOUND AND ROBBED.

A Broad Daylight Robbery in Johnstown.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.)

JOHNSTOWN, PA., June 3.—About a quarter after six o'clock this morning two unknown men entered the office of F. E. Gilbert, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, bound and gagged him and robbed the safe of a large leather wallet containing between $1,700 and $1,800. The men sprang upon Mr. Gilbert from the rear, pinioned his arms and tied a butter cloth about his mouth, secured the money and made their escape. A large number of pedestrians were passing along the street near the office at the time. The thieves are still at liberty.

H.

WEST VIRGINIA OUTLAWS.

One Justice at Last Found Courageous Enough to Try Them.

WHEELING, JUNE 2.—The excitement incident to the arrest of seven of the gang of Red Men who infest Wetzel county continues unabated at Littleton. The men were to have been tried to-day but no Justice of the Peace could be found who was willing to risk his life in doing so, for several were notified by the Red Men that they would be killed if they assisted in bringing any of the gang to justice. The services of Justice Lemoster of the Center district have, however, been obtained and the trial of them has been set for to-morrow.

Wooed by a German Count.

(From the Logansport Pharos.)

An Indian maiden named Nancy Wa-pa-co-no, who dwells in Wabash, Ind., some months ago offered one hundred acres of land to any good-looking and honorable white man who would lead her to the altar. It is a thing to be wondered at that some one of Logansport's young men has not long since wooed and won this dusky Miami maiden, and after passing the usual happy honeymoon, and transferring her acres of land into money, decamped for the West and left her to herself and sorrow. But if she is unheard of and unsung in her own country, many sentimental letters are received from other quarters of the earth. Last week two epistles reached her—one from Germany and the other from France. The letter from Germany seems to have pleased Nancy's eye better than all others. It is addressed "To the High-Born Princess, Wa-pa-co-no, of the Tribe of Miami, Wabash, State of Indiana, United States of America." It seems her fame has crossed the broad Atlantic, and the writer is a German Count.

"They cure!" What cure? AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, AYER'S PILLS, for purgative purposes, and AYER'S SARSAPARILLA for complaints that require an alterative medicine.

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AND THEY ARE NOT HAPPY

As we get the details of the Ohio Republican Convention, and some account of the way the nomination of FOSTER is received, every thing does not appear altogether lovely. The Stalwarts were for TAFT and they feel they have been cheated by administration pressure. Says the New York *Herald* special:

That the Convention's feelings were decidedly stalwart was evinced by the fact that the mention of Grant, which occurred several times, never failed to bring rounds of applause. This was apparent when the platform was presented, and made the more so when the plank indorsing President Hayes was read. Although it was negative, or equivocal at best, it was received in utter silence.

The nomination of HICKENLOOPER for Lieutenant Governor, who is at the head of an odious gas monopoly in Cincinnati, over SEASONGOOD, a wealthy Israelite, also of Cincinnati, will lose the ticket of Hamilton county and the control of the Legislature. This is the estimate of the *Herald* correspondent.

The *World* correspondent on the reception of FOSTER'S nomination by the Republicans at the capital, telegraphs:

Mr. Foster is of course the candidate of the administration and is therefore a weaker nominee than Mr. Taft would have been. His course in New Orleans in conducting the negotiations by which the Packard Government was put out of power and that of Mr. Nicholls established, is most seriously objected to by the stalwarts here, who say that the secret history of that remarkable transaction will now be brought to light and that Mr. Foster will be ruined by it. A well-known Republican declared to-night that he would not vote for Foster and predicted his defeat. Since the news of the nomination the friends of Senator Thurman here are of the opinion that he should not become the Democratic candidate, for reason that a more formidable opponent was worthy of the Senator's steel.

To defeat FOSTER'S nomination the Stalwarts some weeks ago sent circulars over the State, denouncing the candidacy of FOSTER, recalling his connection with the bargain and sale between HAYES and the Southerners, and declaring he could not command the full support of the party. His nomination will bring to the front again ugly questions for the mass of the Republican party to consider, especially those angered by "HAYES' surrender" to the brigadiers, and his ousting of PACKARD. When there was but a difference of half a dozen votes in Convention between TAFT and FOSTER, it is undeniable HAYES' patronage controlled the nomination. We will soon hear of delegates getting their rewards just as HAYES paid the bribes to the Louisiana and Florida knaves.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has this view of the Convention and its work, from a Democratic standpoint:

The Republican party dared not nominate a man in complete harmony with the position of the Republicans in Congress and the Republican Executive to-day. It was Judge Taft that issued Stalwart instructions to the United States Deputy Marshals in 1876, authorizing them to use enormous and unprecedented powers—and this was the year in which Mr. Hayes was a candidate for the Presidency. It was Mr. Foster, who, about one year before, told the Republican party the truth about itself, denouncing Supervisors, Deputy Marshals, Returning Boards, and the general conduct of the Republican party in the South. He was one of the gentlemen in favor of moving away Federal troops from State Governments, and one of the gentlemen identified with the beginning of the Administration of Mr. Hayes. The Convention yesterday dared not be consistent upon the questions the Republican party had labored to lift into prominence.

The ticket is in no sense a representative ticket upon the National issues. Certainly it is not upon the currency question. As certainly it is not upon the Southern questions, unless Mr. Foster represents the opposition to the Republican party upon those questions. It is a ticket exceptionally weak in Hamilton County, usually the determining county in the State, and not exceptionally strong anywhere else. The chief candidate, in his speech of acceptance, which was read as though it were written in Washington, where his nomination was dictated, drove three-fourths of his audience out of Music Hall, which was not an encouraging sign at the beginning of a popular canvass.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

The Swedish Arctic explorer, Prof. NORDENSKJOLD, whose arrival at Behring Strait has been announced, solves an important geographical problem, but one not likely to be of much practical value to the commerce of the world. His success proves the existence of a coast line and open water across the whole northern limit of Asia, and he is the first man to sail by way of the Arctic seas, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. He left Gothenburg, Sweden, on his third voyage of Arctic discovery, on the 4th of July last, on a steam whaler especially equipped for the purpose, the cost of the expedition, to the extent of $60,000, being contributed by Mr. OSCAR DICKSON, a wealthy merchant of Gothenburg. He arrived at the mouth of the river Lena, August 27. This is a Siberian river that empties into the Arctic ocean. The details of his voyage up to this time have been received, but scarcely anything subsequent to it. Various measures for the relief of the expedition, deemed lost, were in process of execution, but they are happily found unnecessary by news of the arrival of the Vega, the Professor's ship, in Behring Strait, received by telegraph from Iskutsk, Siberia. The Professor starts for Europe in a month *via* the Suez canal.

It seems improbable at a first glance that valuable vessels of commerce will ever undertake the passage to and from Europe by way of Behring Strait when NORDENSKJOLD has accomplished it only after encountering great peril and after fears had been entertained that he and his ship were lost. But it must be remembered that he is the pioneer voyager over this route, and now that it is established that such a route exists, clear of ice at certain seasons, future explorations and surveys may show that the voyage may be made with comparative safety. At all events the achievement of the Swedish explorer places him in the front rank of Arctic voyagers. Most of them have sought a northern passage by sailing from east to west and have made the waters north of America the scene of their explorations. NORDENSKJOLD determined to solve the question whether or not there is a navigable water north of Asia, and he has proved that there is.

Probably of even greater importance to the commerce of the world than the successful voyage of the Swedish explorer is the cable announcement the Committee of the International Canal Congress at Paris, has adopted by a vote of twenty to nine, the Panama-Aspinwall route for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. Should the Congress indorse this selection, and recommend it to capitalists, there would be a concentration of effort to make it a success, and after the lapse of a few years success would be achieved. Nothing in the way of great public works seems impossible to the engineering skill and capital of the nineteenth century.

The Panama-Aspinwall route indorsed by the Committee of the Congress is the one presented by Lieutenant-Commander WYSE of the French navy. Its length is 181½ miles. No locks are included in the plan and it is to be constructed at sea level, with a tunnel through the mountains, and at an estimated cost of $160,000,000, but this estimated is based on certain conditions which may not exist. The time required for the passage from ocean to ocean is set down at one and a half days A Paris dispatch in referring to the estimate of $160,000,000 for this route says:

In making the estimate, the sub-committee did not make any allowance for expenses of the commissions, interest on the money expended and salaries of the engineers. It also assumed that the work was to be done dry—that is, the work of excavation would be accomplished without having to contend with the water that would naturally flow into the cutting from the numerous streams across which the canal line would run. The committee further stated that should the work have to be done under water it would be utterly impossible to estimate the cost even proximately, but it was believed that it would reach an enormous figure.

The turning point in the Congress is likely to be on the question of a canal with locks, or one that will pierce the mountains by a ship tunnel. The latter, as stated, has had the approval of the Committee.

As the canal is to be constructed by private capital, as a business enterprise, the question of returns on the investment is an important one. The Committee on Ways and Means of the Paris Congress looks for an annual receipt of eighteen millions of dollars, founded in a transit duty of three dollars a ton.

VETO NUMBER THREE.

Fraudulent HAYES' veto of the modifications of the election law retaining the non-partizan Supervisors but abolishing the partizan Deputy Marshals, was sent in to Congress yesterday. It is noticeable that he defends the system of laws the Democrats proposed to modify in the interest of fair and honest elections, by reference to their working in New York in 1876, but says nothing of the outrageous oppressions under these same laws in 1878, by JOHN DAVENPORT. His Fraudulency could see a point three or four years old that seems to sustain his argument, but the events of last year, which expose the oppressions and wrongs possible under these laws, he passes over without mention. In 1876, the Federal election law was administered in New York fairly and honestly, by the co-operation of the State authorities, but in 1878 DAVENPORT had full sway. Of the election in 1876, when the metropolis gave TILDEN over fifty thousand majority, the veto says:

Whatever may have been the previous habit or conduct of the elections in those cities, or howsoever they may conduct themselves in the future, this election of 1876 will stand as a monument of what good faith, honest endeavor, legal forms, and just authority may do for the protection of the electoral franchise.

But the election of 1878 showed just the opposite, and what crimes were possible under this system of laws, when administered by a dare-devil partisan like DAVENPORT, with soldiers at his elbow if needed. Just here, we have in point the testimony of the Republican Judge MACKEY of South Carolina, before the TELLER Committee on Wednesday, about the execution of these laws in that State. Says Judge MACKEY of the election at Chester, which illustrated the way all over the State:

Several of the Deputy Marshals had declared their purpose to carry the elections for the Republicans. The Chief Deputy Marshal at the head of a band of colored men, assaulted voters, tearing from their hands the Democratic tickets, and several voters who refused to surrender their tickets were knocked down. Subsequently he saw the military—nineteen men of the Eighteenth Infantry—marched into the Court House yard, forming in two lines. The voters were required to pass to the polls under fixed bayonets. Several of the Deputy Marshals were engaged in distributing Republican tickets, and charged the colored persons having Democratic tickets in their hands, and in line with the whites with betraying their race. All the Deputy Marshals, with one exception, were colored; their instructions were signed by the United States Marshal, the words at the head of their commissions being "Stand by your party." The witness saw in three or four instances Democratic ballots destroyed by these officers.

This needs no comment. In Philadelphia last fall the Marshal appointed 760 deputies, every one of them Republicans, and many of them desperate criminals. In New York DAVENPORT had 1,300 deputy marshals, and to intimidate voters he caused one of his clerks to swear to a budget of 3,100 informations against voters, on which he issued warrants. It is estimated that not less than 7,000 naturalized voters were intimidated from going to the polls, by DAVENPORT'S measures.

HAYES admits the laws are bad by saying he will unite in any effort to mitigate their oppression; but he vetoes a law for this express purpose, just as he condemned troops at the polls but vetoed the law prohibiting their appearance there.

To hear this consummate and canting hypocrite, who stole his way into the Presidential office, by bribery, forgery, perjury and fraud, talk of the purity of elections as something desirable or something he would promote, is the perfection of human impudence. ZACK CHANDLER would hardly be equal to it in his cups.

GORING ANOTHER OX.

The Democratic Senators are inclining to the opinion that possibly a little investigation into Rhode Island's discrimination against foreign born voters, by requiring of them a property qualification not asked of other voters, white or black, may be timely. They want to see whether it is not in violation of the Constitutional amendments. The question was up in the Senate on Wednesday, and Senator ANTHONY of the little State, got his mad up at the idea of interfering with the little sovereignty, that has two Senators, two Representatives and four electoral votes, with only about half the legal voters of Allegheny county. He took the most extreme States rights doctrine. He said Rhode Island was one of the original thirteen States; it helped to make this Union, and Congress had no right to interfere in its election laws and elections. "Rhode Island," said the Senator, "is able to take care of herself and will brook no Federal intervention." That's the Democratic theory of States rights; but the inquiry should go on for the enlightenment of the people. Senator MCDONALD replied to Mr. ANTHONY that a great deal had been said of late by Republican Senators in advocacy of the doctrine that each and every State has a watchful interest in the Congressional elections of the others. Rhode Island's highest total vote was about 25,000, and yet the State had two members of the House. It would be well to see if it was entitled to that representation.

COUNTING ELECTORAL VOTES.

The Committee of the House, charged with the consideration of the state of the law respecting the election of President, submitted their report on Tuesday, with an accompanying bill which has been printed in THE POST. The Committee in the report say:

Recent events have made it clear that neither the rulings of Returning Boards nor the decisions of judicial tribunals can be safely made conclusive as to the electoral votes of States; but the concurrence of the two Houses of Congress upon such a question, if not absolutely right, will always represent the prevailing public opinion, and will therefore give general satisfaction. The provisions that electoral votes ought to be counted by both Houses of Congress, and that some tribunal in the States ought to aid Congress by deciding contested votes, at least in the first instance, will probably command general assent. If it be said that in some States contested elections are not within the jurisdiction, original or appellate, of their highest courts, the answer is that if this bill shall become a law it will be the chief concern of such States to supply the necessary jurisdiction by ordinary legislation or by constitutional amendment, or by both. The danger in our Presidential elections is apparent to everybody. The people know the trouble; they demand a remedy; we shall not be equal to our duty if we fail to give it.

The bill reported by the Committee makes the decision of the highest court of a State conclusive as to the electoral vote, in case of a contest, unless such decision shall be overruled by the concurrent action of both Houses of Congress. This is probably the best that can be done, aside from resorting to constitutional amendment.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

We are indebted to J. M. TONER, ESQ., of Washington, for the annexed extracts from original documents in his possession, relating to the early history of Western Pennsylvania, as to the first smelting of iron on Jacob's Creek and salt making west of the mountains:

[From Columbian Magazine, Vol. 5, 1793.]

PITTSBURGH, November 13, 1790.—It is with great pleasure we can inform our readers, that the furnace lately erected by William Turnbull and to this side of the Allegheny mountains, on Jacob's Creek, about 15 miles above the Youghiogheny river, began her blast the first instant, and that the metal proves to be of a superior quality, both for casting and bar iron, the latter being tried in the forges the same day; a circumstance very interesting to the good people of the Western country.

[Columbian Magazine, Vol. 4, 1790.]

PITTSBURGH, February, 27, 1790.—Several gentlemen in this place and neighborhood begin to entertain thoughts of forming a company for manufacturing salt from the licks which abound in some parts of the western country. Imported salt comes so extremely dear, that necessity alone must soon impel us to undertake something of this nature. Happily, in the neighborhood of these licks wood is exceedingly plenty and in the dry season the water is so salty, as to be almost equal in strength to a strong brine; so that much less wood and time will be required than in the operation of reducing ocean water into salt, which was one of our great resources in the time of the war when some of the enemy asserted, that the want of foreign salt alone would ruin the independence of the United States. A person that owns one of these licks means to make an experiment, whether this brine will not granulate (as in the West Indies) when conveyed into shallow reservoirs clayed at the bottom, and exposed in a large surface to the action of the sun's rays.

SENATOR WALLACE'S SPEECH.

Senator WALLACE made a lengthy and remarkably strong argumentative speech in the Senate on Thursday, addressing himself mainly to the question of the revival of JOHN ADAMS Federalism in the claim put forth by HAYES and the Stalwarts of the right and power of the Federal government to dominate over State elections, by troops and Deputy-Marshals. The Senator took the bold, strong ground that the Federal Government has made and can make no voters. It cannot add to or take from the qualification of a voter as prescribed by the State save in protecting him from discrimination on account of race. When it asserts the power to create and hold national elections or to regulate the conduct of voters on election day it tramples under foot the very basis of the Federal system and seeks to build a consolidated government from a Democratic republic. This is the plain purpose of the men now in control of the Federal Government, and to this end the teachings of leading Republicans now are shaped. This position the Senator maintained by a constitutional argument of great power, supporting it by authorities from all sources. We shall publish this argument as soon as received in *The Record*. The telegraphic summary is of little value, and merely hints at the line of the Senator's speech. While we have differed from Senator WALLACE on matters relating to the organization of the Democratic party within the State, and firmly adhere to the opinions heretofore expressed in THE POST; yet we have no disposition to detract from the ability he shows in the Senate Chamber in discussing political and constitutional questions. This is his legitimate sphere of action, and one in which he can do credit to himself and important service to the party.

OUTCOME AT WASHINGTON.

A report of the action of the Democratic Advisory Committee at Washington, of which Senator THURMAN is chairman, on pending legislation, shows that it was decided on Saturday to recommend the immediate passage of the Army bill, making appropriations for the next fiscal year, with a proviso that no portion of the money therein appropriated shall be used for the transportation of any troops used for the purpose of "keeping peace at the polls." It was also decided to recommend the passage of the Legislative Appropriation bill substantially the same as last year, but with the items minutely specified and no appropriation for supervisors and deputy marshals of elections. A clause will be added to the bill emphasizing existing laws that no officer shall be appointed or obligation incurred for any object for which a specific appropriation shall not have been made. A separate bill will also be passed repealing the test oath, and indicating the manner United States jurors shall be chosen.

It seems likely this program will be carried out this week, and that Congress will adjourn next week. In the conference on Saturday, in reply to the objection this action would be construed into a "backdown" by the Democracy, its advocates made the point that while there have been individual utterances in favor of withdrawing supplies, it is not true that such a stand has ever been taken by the authority of the party, but that, on the contrary, the question whether such a stand should be taken has never been acted on by a Democratic caucus of the present Congress or by the Advisory Committee. The Republicans are very anxious supplies shall be withheld, but it is a bad plan to act according to the wishes of your enemies. The action contemplated by the Advisory Committee will secure for 1880 the guarantees the Democrats proposed by recent legislation to make permanent. If we should elect a Democratic President next year, the Republicans will quickly flop over to the enormity of the use of deputy marshals and troops to control elections.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

EXPULSION from the House for bribery has no terrors for PETROFF. His former expulsion increased his majority in his Philadelphia district. Philadelphia Republicans can stand a stronger dose than any other class of voters in this broad land. They are used to it.

A STRONG movement is in progress in Philadelphia, to secure the pardon of JOHN S. MORTON, late President of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway. It is contended he was insane when he issued the fraudulent stock and that spiritualism, of which he was a believer, was the cause of his insanity.

THE withdrawal of $40,000 from the currency is already having its effects upon the Banks and general interests of the country and unless relief is promptly afforded, a stringent money market will reveal how much is gained by locking up currency in bonds, which pay no taxes, neither principal or interest, but draws upon the industries of the people for payment.

JOHN SHERMAN insists that national supremacy shall be the issue in 1880, which means the intervention of Federal officials as in the election of President in 1876, disposing of the rights of the States to determine who shall cast its electoral vote, of which he was a chief actor, and he now seeks to have it endorsed by the Republican party. This is a decided step towards monarchy, and will arouse the people, as the program becomes unfolded during the canvass.

THE plans for the jamboree and hippodrome to meet GRANT at San Francisco are fully matured. The fare from New York to San Francisco and return, will be $150, and from Chicago and return, $125. The tickets will be good from July 1 to September 1, and will be limited to 4,000. That number of office seekers and political bummers can be gathered. Their inroad in a body, in California, will strengthen DENNIS KEARNEY'S cause.

THE commissions of the United States Deputy Marshals, appointed to see that the elections are honest and pure, according to the testimony of Judge MACKEY, have printed at the head of each paper the legend, "Stand by Your Party." Out of the 13,000 Deputy-Marshals who officiated in 1876, it is not believed there was one Democrat, unless of the scallawag order, bought up by the fifty dollars pay to betray his party. This is the honest—honest election law HAYES is concerned about.

THE Illinois Republican Legislature can enter the lists in a competitive examination against that of Pennsylvania, but our roosters will be able to crow over those of the Sucker State, in general cussedness. Says the Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday:

The Legislature of Illinois has prolonged the record of its own shame and disgrace at least another week. After some sixty of its members spent three days in a drinking, riotous, gambling, Sabbath-breaking excursion, costing the State about $25,000, the members returned unfit for any intelligent business, and the time for adjournment was postponed indefinitely. The power of this Legislature to talk, spend public money, and do nothing is without precedent. There have been weak Legislatures; idle, disreputable Legislatures; ignorant and conceited Legislatures; brawling, vapid, frivolous Legislatures; blackmailing, dishonest Legislatures, at various times; but this Illinois Legislature of 1879 has come nearer to uniting in itself all these characteristics than perhaps any predecessor in this or any other State.

The Illinois machine sent JOHN LOGAN to the Senate, and Pennsylvania DON CAMERON.

THERE is an important change going on in the foreign commerce of the country, which may not be without an effect on finance and business. The excess of exports over imports in the month of April, 1878, was in round numbers twenty-four millions of dollars, but for April, 1879, it has fallen to twelve millions. There is a decrease in agricultural exports which is one of the results of the cessation of war between Russia and Turkey, and the reopening of the grain markets of Eastern Europe to the western nations, particularly Great Britain. We are also commencing to buy more abroad, which is an indication of easier times and a let-up on the stringent economy of recent years. We suppose the nation is moving slowly on the up grade to a greater extension of business and inflation of values, which occur with the inevitable smash-up, about once every twenty years. We have turned the corner, as it were.

THE Republican papers made much ado over the indictment of Congressman HULL of Florida, in the United States Court, for fraudulent practices at the election last November. They don't dwell on the fact his trial has resulted in his acquittal, which is a very decided vindication of his right to the seat he fills in the House. Had Congressman HULL been tried before a Democratic court with violent partisan machinery to employ for his safety, the verdict of acquittal would have accomplished nothing more for Mr. HULL than to shield him from punishment; but it must be remembered that he was tried in the United States Court, with Judge SETTLE, an ex-Confederate but a violent partisan Republican, presiding; with a Republican United States Marshal to select the jurors, and with a Republican United States District Attorney to prosecute the case, and is entitled to the fullest benefit of an acquittal from such a tribunal.

GENERAL SHERMAN has written a letter to a citizen of New Orleans on the subject of politics, business, and a few other like matters, which we are rather surprised to find a journal like the New York *Tribune* describing as embodying wholesome advice. The advice which the General gives is that his New Orleans correspondent shall keep out of politics, and, in connection with this advice, he suggests that quarreling over politics is the most senseless and profitless occupation ever assumed by men of brains. "Quarreling" over anything is a senseless business, but if politics are in a bad state anywhere it is because this advice of General SHERMAN is acted on by men of business. It is unmitigated nonsense, unless SHERMAN had in view that the gentlemen of the sword are best adapted to settle political controversy. Every man of business should be well informed in politics, while the truth is, as a rule, they are ill-informed. Only the pinch of the taxpayer forces political questions on their notice.

THE "yellow fever bill," to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases, which has passed both Houses and awaits Executive approval, is limited to four years, at the expiration of which time it will become null and void, unless renewed by Congress. The measure is not all that it ought to be, but it is the best that could be had under the circumstances. It confers authority on the National board of health to inquire into the regulations enacted by State authority for the prevention of the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases at any port, and, acting upon information required to be furnished by the consular officers of the United States abroad, to send warning to ports of the Union of the exisience of such diseases in foreign countries; it requires the National board of health to aid in enforcing State quarantine regulations where they are deemed sufficient, and, with the consent of the Executive, to alter such regulations where they are deemed defective or where they are not properly enforced. All violations of quarantine regulations, whether made by the State or by the National board of health, are made punishable in the United States courts by severe penalties.

GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER is now in Pittsburgh, on business connected with the railroad litigation before the United States Circuit Court. General PORTER states his case has not been transferred to the Judge Advocate of the army, but remains in the hands of Mr. HAYES for disposition. The great object he sought has been accomplished by a review of the proceedings of the HUNTER Court Martial of 1862 by an impartial board of army officers, with the light of testimoney not accessible to the Court Martial, to say nothing of freedom from the prejudices and politics which controlled that tribunal, and dictated its most unjust judgment. The sentence of the Court Martial deprived him of the right to hold office of honor or profit under the United States government. Practically this is not of much account, as General PORTER is not and never has been a politician, The sentence can only be annulled by the President in the exercise of the pardoning power, and General PORTER from the start has repudiated all idea of soliciting clemency; he will not ask for it. If it comes it must come because *justice* and the *honor* of the country demands it. There will be no petition for it. All that General PORTER asks of the President is that he will transmit the action of the Advisory Board of officers to Congress, that his vindication may be as formal and pronounced as was his conviction. Some sentences of the report of Generals SCHOFIELD, TERRY and GETTY, that instead of meriting condemnation PORTER'S action calls for most unreserved praise, in that he was the savior of the Union army from the almost inevitable results of POPE'S and MCDOWELL'S blundering, will go into history, and will settle the relative status of PORTER and his persecutors.

THE first time that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher put in an appearance in the armory after being elected to the Chaplaincy of the regiment, the band struck up "As Pretty as a Picture." Of course everybody present smiled, because Chaplain Beecher was dressed in his new uniform for the first time, and really—so all the ladies said—cut a very handsome figure. His appearance on his recent visit to Montreal with his regiment, whither he went to assist in celebrating the Queen's birthday, is thus graphically described by a correspondent:

Mr. Beecher was dressed with the greatest of care, the white plumes in his chapeau being freshly curled, his golden epaulettes (which he now wore for the first time) glittering in the sunshine, and a velvet and gold cross cockade being fastened on one side of his plush hat. His coat was straight cut, the handle of his sword was carefully polished, and a pair of gilt spurs were fastened to his boots.

THE Russian journals are putting out projects for the approaching celebration of the third centennial of the annexation of Siberia to Russia. Three centuries ago Siberia was an independent State. The Don Cossacks of Russia, prosecuted for their manifold crimes, took refuge there, and these desperate outlaws turned to be the conquerers of the new land. In 1581 they were able to offer the golden crown of Siberia to Ivan the Terrible, Czar of Russia, who accepted the gift and forgave all the crimes perpetrated by the horde of triumphant outlaws. It is understood that on the occasion of the projected celebration, the Czar will make important concessions to Siberia, which as yet does not enjoy the advantages given to other parts of Russia by Alexander II. The population of Siberia is about a million and a half.

A CALIFORNIA journal makes the very able argument, in favor of the general government's giving poor old General J. A. Sutter $50,000, that when many of the Californians, now rich, went in poverty to their State, they found Sutter ready to feed, nurse and encourage them. These rich Californians might raise twice $50,000 in an hour.

AN excellent remedy. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills are superior as a cathartic to any other in all cases in which a purgative is employed. Price 25 cents.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

COL. T. A. SCOTT will not return to this country until autumn.

COLONEL FORNEY proposes that a fund be raised for the support of the widow and daughter of Bayard Taylor.

TWELVE thousand dollars is the largest sum ever found in a single letter at the dead-letter office at Washington.

FATHER ROBERTS, a nephew of Cardinal Manning, has just broken his vows of celibacy by marrying an English girl.

BY a vote of 81 yeas to 21 nays the Louisiana Constitutional Convention has adopted an ordinance against sectarian appropriations.

AN old lady living in London county, Va., is the mother of fourteen children, all living, whose ages range from forty-two to seventy years.

THE last accusation against the Nihilists in Russia is that they have taken to the issue of counterfeit bills of the bank and to the coinage of false money.

THE Senate Elections Committee has decided to proceed with the Kellogg-Spofford case immediately, and has instructed Mr. Spofford to bring forward his papers.

GOVERNOR BISHOP of Ohio, joined in the chase of a pickpocket who had robbed a lady in a street car in Columbus, on Friday, and aided in his capture, with the stolen property in his possession.

MR. LESTER WALLACK'S Western tour has not been a success. In Cincinnati the gross receipts did not reach the amount of the certainty he received, and in St. Louis the management is said to have lost $1,000 on the week.

GENERAL JOE HOOKER says that Thomas was the greatest soldier that the war produced on the Northern side, and Joe Johnston on the Southern. Modest Joseph, how about the gentleman who fought "the battle above the clouds?"

GENERAL SHERMAN, who has been announced to deliver the address at West Point, will not do so. General Pope, whose time is not so much occupied as during the progress of the Porter case, when he couldn't appear as a witness, will be the orator of the day.

MISS CUMMINS, who saw the shooting of Porter at Marshall, Texas, a few months ago, will be at the trial. She is in a condition of nervous fright and dreads assassination. She is convinced that Currie's brother and other relatives would stop at no means to defeat justice,

HON. CHARLES FOSTER, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is about forty-five years of age, and looks like he has been well fed all his life. He is sinewy and strong, is about the medium height, has dark hair, pleasant light eyes, and his whiskers, which are worn almost full, are plentifully sprinkled with gray.

THE city of Berlin does not mean to submit without a protest or an effort to the protective legislation of Bismarck. It called a meeting for the 17th of May of representatives of all the cities of the Empire, to unite in a declaration against the proposed tariff. Augsburg was the only city that declined the invitation.

THE monumental bank cashier of the century turns up in a St. Louis Savings institution. With the assistance of a confederate on the outside he has managed, by an elaborate system of checks, drafts and other papers, to rob the bank for three years without being detected and has succeeded in making away with $300,000 of the funds.

LONDON *Truth*:—"Sir Bartle Frere is hardly in accord with history when he tells the Boers that wherever our flag is hoisted it is never pulled down; for if I am not greatly mistaken, it once waved over the country that is now called 'The United States.' Of what possible use can it be to us that it should wave over a number of discontented and torpid African Dutchmen."

THE land in Ireland is cultivated by 600,000 tenants, who occupy an average of thirty-two acres each. There are 16,000 landlords, of whom 1,942, own two-thirds of the whole country. Mr. Gladstone says that the question of converting the disaffected Irish tenant into an owner, rises into the higher region of politics and of moral and social order, and goes to the root of how to banish Irish discontent.

N. P. WILLIS drew this pen-portrait of Tom Moore in 1835: "His eyes sparkle like a champagne bubble; there is a kind of wintry red, of the tinge of the October leaf, that seems, enamelled on his cheek; his lips are delicately cut, slight and changeable as an aspen; the slightly turned-up nose, confirms the fun of the expression, and altogether it is a face that sparkles, beams, radiates. 'The light that surrounds him is all from within.'"

THE life of Thackeray, by Anthony Trollope, soon to be published by Harper & Brothers, in the series of "English Men of Letters," will be very welcome to those who cherish for the author of "Esmond" a deep feeling of thankfulness and love. It cannot be a complete life, for Thackeray left instructions that his papers and correspondence should be kept private, but Mr. Trollope will be able to make a readable book.

ON Wednesday at Malone, New York, Miss Delia Wheeler, only sister of Vice President Wheeler, died quite unexpectedly. Some weeks ago Mr. Wheeler returned home from Washington on account of the serious illness of his sister and has since then remained at home. Several days since, when Miss Wheeler seemed much better, he, with friends, after urgent solicitation from his sister, went on a fishing expedition among the Adirondacks. Miss Wheeler was aged about sixty-five years.

MME. THIERS is about to present the public library at Marseilles with a splendid edition of the Chinese Encyclopædia of the Emperor Kien Long, a work which is extremely rare, and which is only to be found in Europe at the British Museum and at the Bibliotheque Nationale at Paris. It appears that this edition, which contains fourteen volumes, with numerous illustrations, was promised by M. Thiers to the town of Marseilles four years ago, when he presided over the Congress of Orientalists.

IT is all wrong to let your church choir go off singing in the opera of "Pinafore" between Sundays. A dreadful thing recently happened on this account at a California funeral. The pastor, a tall, white haired man, and resembling an Admiral, arose in the pulpit, and had no sooner finished, in a singsong tone, the remark, "We miss his presence in his usual haunts," than the choir sprang to its feet and shouted in return "And so do his sisters and his cousins and his aunts."

DECORATION DAY, 1879.

The golden sunlight falls across the far off
Southern plains.
Rich with the tender verdure born from heaven's
bounteous rains;
And violets and daisies bloom above each silent
grave,
Where, tree from battle's fierce alarms, slumber
our comrades brave.

* * * * * * * * * *

Now silent are the forests old amid whose cool
retreats
Great armies met, and from the shore have
passed the hostile fleets.
We hear no more the trumpet's bray or bugle's
stirring call,
And full of dents, in quiet sheathed, the swords
hang on the wall.

We keep the names that fame has crowned: the
heroes slumbering lie
In green clad mounds all grandly arched by
purple depths of sky;
No matter where their graves may be, unmarked
or graced with stone,
The liberty for which they died the whole wide
land doth own.

Strew flowers on their graves to-day; when comes
the winter snow
The sweet remembrance of the deed within each
heart will glow,
And when we, too, are laid at rest beneath the
bending grass
Some other hands will leave their gifts as by our
homes they pass.

Strew flowers upon their graves, and still re
member grasses grow
Alike upon the resting place of fallen friend and
foe.
Why should we keep the bitterness of years so
full of pain,
When God's fair blooms have hid from sight the
red blood of the slain?

O'er frowning ramparts, where once shone the
sentry's gleaming steel,
In swift and widely circling flight the purple
swallows wheel;
Beside the Rappahannock's tide the robins
wake their song,
And where the flashing sabre's clashed brown-
coated sparrows throng.

The wealth of beauty that falls out from God's
o'er-flowing hand
Clothes with a fragrant garment the fields by
death made grand.
In the deep silence of the earth war's relics
slowly rust;
And tattered flags hang motionless, and dim
with peaceful dust.

The past is past: the wild flowers bloom where
charging squadrons met;
And though we keep war's memories green, why
not the cause forget?
And have, while battle-stains fade out 'neath
heaven's pitying tears,
One land, one flag, one brotherhood through all
the coming years?

—THOMAS S. COLLIER, *in Sunday Afternoon.*

POCOMOKE'S TRAGEDY.

Details of the Most Remarkable Crime on Record.

A Woman Who Wanted to Marry One of Her Own Sex.

BALTIMORE, May 27—The trial of Miss Lily Duer on an indictment for fatally shooting her once intimate friend and associate, Miss Ella Hearn, is fixed for to-morrow at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md. The case excites extraordinary comment, which is not alone confined to that section of the State. A correspondent telegraphing from Snow Hill states that the town is rapidly filling up with strangers and that the trial is the sole and absorbing topic of conversation. Public sentiment is divided, with the majority of the opinion that Miss Duer will be acquitted. She is now a prisoner in the National Hotel under the surveillance of the officials. Since her removal to the hotel she has borne her imprisonment with comparative cheerfulness, and is allowed the companionship of her relatives and intimate friends under certain restrictions. Her sister is her constant and devoted attendant. Miss Duer spends her time principally in reading, preferring books of a romantic or poetic character. Byron is her favorite poet. Her friends do not think that she fully realizes the gravity of the charge for which she stands indicted.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY CONDENSED FROM CORRESPONDENCE OF WILMINGTON (DEL.)
(Every Evening.)

The sad tragedy of last November, in which Miss Ella Hearn, a beautiful young girl, just blooming into womanhood, lost her life, by the hand of Miss Lillie Duer, is again the paramount matter of interest in this quaint little Eastern Shore town. Miss Ella Hearn, the victim, rests peacefully in the old Episcopal churchyard. She was originally from Laurel, Del., where she spent most of her youthful days, and where her pretty face and sweet ways are remembered by a large number of friends and acquaintances. That she was the fairest and most lovely girl in all the county about is the testimony of all who knew her.

At the time of her death she was scarcely seventeen. She was a girl of high spirits and was gay, cheerful and dashing in her disposition. She was highly esteemed among her friends and those who knew her as a young girl of sweet and pure disposition. Although her education was limited to the acquirements possible at the high school at Newtown she was fairly accomplished, without any brilliant attainments or pretensions.

MEETING WITH MISS DUER.

For some years during the last of her school days she had permitted rather than encouraged a growing intimacy with Miss Lillie Duer, whose affection and passion at last resulted in her death. The families of the two girls, while very respectable, do not belong to the aristocratic society here. Miss Lillie Duer is about twenty or twenty-one years of age and has lived all her life in Newark. She is by no means pretty and somewhat awkward in her movements, as though her female habiliments trammeled her, and she would be better able to get about in male attire. Her eyes are large and unflinching; she meets your gaze with a steady, firm, somewhat defiant stare. The face is rather thin and clearly cut, and her forehead is strikingly high and broad. Her thin lips close tightly, which causes the firmness of her expression to strike the observer at once. With short and very dark hair parted at the side, she wears a roll at the top of her head. Altogether the face is one which would not fail to excite interest anywhere. She talks quite intelligently and with ease, appears to have entire confidence in herself and acts as though she would much prefer to be a man rather than a woman. Her intimacy with Miss Hearn began some years ago, and during last spring and summer the two girls were constantly together, much like sisters. Miss Duer appears to have obtained a mastery over her more womanly but weaker minded companion, and it was an affection more mixed with fear than love that controlled Miss Hearn's actions.

LOVED WOMAN BETTER THAN MAN

It seems strange that she could love such an unsexed being as Miss Duer appears, from what is told of her, to be. She would smoke with the *sang froid* of a Frenchman, and even was fond of tobacco in its other forms. Her dresses were always worn short, and a little jacket with inside pockets, like a boy's, filled with tobacco or licorice, with a boy's hat, which she always tipped when acknowledging a salute, composed the most striking articles of her usual costume. The young girls with whom she associated tell numerous stories of her curious idiosyncrasies. She never cared for the society of the sterner sex and would make hot love like a Romeo to her female friends. Sometimes they would laugh these strange fancies away, at others she would frighten them with her vehemence and they would run away from her. She was always a mystery, and a young lady who knew her well says that it was a favorite theory of hers that two women could be quite as happy and get along quite as well married as a woman and a man. In all outdoor sports she excelled all her lady friends, and could jump, shout and play base ball as well as any young man in the town. She always carried a pistol and was an expert shot. It is said that all of her dresses were made with a pocket for her pistol, and it is certain that she always carried one and was fond of using it. But with all these peculiarities she was looked upon in Pocomoke as a bright, intelligent woman, with queer notions, to be sure, but which time would most likely correct. I watched Miss Duer closely as she sat talking quietly but with animation with me in her father's parlor yesterday, for some indication of the strange characteristics she is said to possess, but in the somewhat melancholy cast of her countenance and the calmness with which her eyes met mine, there was nothing to suggest anything peculiar about her.

PISTOL ARGUMENTS.

The tragedy occurred on the 5th of November last. The professed friendship of Miss Duer had become very unpleasant to Miss Hearn, and every effort was made to break off the acquaintance. Miss Duer chafed at this, and would frequently upbraid her "dearest friend" for the coldness of her manner and the evident weakness of her affection. The truth was that Miss Hearn had reason to fear that her life was not safe while with her. Upon one occasion, while the two girls were in the woods gathering fallen leaves for decorative purposes, Miss Hearn started home some distance ahead of her companion, when she called upon her to wait. Not obtaining instant obedience to her somewhat abrupt command she called again quite sharply. This second summons was not heeded, when, without warning, Miss Duer pulled out her pistol and shot twice directly at the now thoroughly frightened girl. When asked why she shot the only reply was that if she had not halted then the next shot would have been more effective than the previous ones.

WANTED TO MARRY MISS HEARN.

From that time Miss Hearn began to be seriously alarmed when in company with her friend, and on one occasion it is related when she, with strange vehemence, asked Miss Hearn if she did not love her and went so far as to actually propose that she should get married she fled from the parlor, where they had been talking, and locked herself in her room. These little difficulties were gotten over finally, however, and the intimacy was renewed, but not so warmly as before. Miss Duer was constantly complaining that her "passionate love was not returned," and sighing over her "lost hopes of bliss with her dearest friend when they would be always together." There was a young man of the town who about this time began to pay marked attentions to Miss Hearn, about which Miss Duer remonstrated with her in the most passionate manner, telling her that she would shoot the man that took her friend from her. A Miss Foster was also a friend whom Miss Hearn was very fond of, and the two began to be very close friends. On the morning of the 4th of November Miss Foster and Miss Hearn had taken a walk together, and upon her return home she found a note from Miss Duer requesting her to call at her house, as she wished to see her urgently. Late in the afternoon she went with her little sister, and when the two met Miss Duer asked Miss Hearn to take a walk with her the next day in the woods. With the fear of a possible repetition of the former shooting in her mind, she very decidedly refused. This appeared to arouse all the fire of jealousy of Miss Duer's nature, and she passionately and upon her knees begged that her request might be complied with, but in vain.

LILLIE SHOOTS ELLA.

The next day at an early hour Miss Duer called at Miss Hearn's house and was shown into the sitting-room where the latter was sitting with her mother. The conversation that occurred in the room was of a general nature, and nothing was said there of the walk. When Miss Duer was about to go Mrs. Hearn requested her daughter to accompany her to the door, and the two girls passed out in the passage. After a few moments had elapsed a shot was heard and Miss Hearn rushed back in the room with the blood streaming from a pistol shot in the mouth. She was immediately placed under medical treatment, when it was discovered that the ball had entered the mouth and lodged about an inch deep near the right upper jaw. Miss Duer had followed her in with a smoking pistol in her hand, but did not remain long. A young man named Clark was near the house and heard the shot, and when he appeared Miss Hearn was lying upon the sofa in the sitting room, while Miss Duer, in a frantic manner, was rushing about, crying wildly: "I have shot her; oh, my God, she will die." Miss Hearn lingered for a long time between life and death, being at times delirious and raving. She would hold up her right arm before her face in her moments of mental derangements, calling out nervously, "Lillie, don't shoot me; I will go with you and always love you." The arm had been bandaged on account of a severe burn, supposed to have been caused by the flash of powder when she was shot. Much has been said and written about what really occurred at the time of the shooting.

The following statement of the circumstances comes from a lady well known here, and who attended Miss Hearn during her illness. During a long lucid interval Miss Hearn talked to the lady a good deal about the shooting, and related how it all came about,

A TRAGIC GOODBY AT THE DOOR.

As soon as the door of the sitting-room had been closed Miss Duer, turning about, looked at her intensely for a moment and said, "Ella, why will you not walk out with me? Do you not love me?" "Oh, yes, I love you," said Miss Hearn, "but I am afraid of you." "Do you love Mr. ——?" To this question she received no reply, when she became very much excited and spoke again quickly, "Do you love Miss Foster better than you do me?" The answer was "Yes!" This appeared to terribly excite Miss Duer, and she rushed wildly about in a terrible state of excitement. "Don't say that, Ella; don't say that," she kept repeating, while Miss Hearn stood rooted to the spot by the vehemence of her manner. Presently Miss Duer came close to her and said, "If you say that again I will shoot you," and took out her pistol and cocked it. Then she appeared to become more calm and seemed to want to "make up" with her now thoroughly frightened friend. She attempted to kiss her, but was repulsed by Miss Hearn, who put out her arms to warn her off. This caused her to slip and fall upon her knees. "She was then furious and gave me a fearful look that I shall never forget in my dying day," said Miss Hearn in relating the circumstances. "She pointed the pistol right at my head. I held up my arm to ward it off, and I cried out, "Oh! don't shoot me, please, Lillie; don't shoot me, I will go with you, I will love you." But it was too late, and the next second the pistol was fired and the ball had done its deadly work. Miss Hearn lingered between life and death for a month, and at one time seemed in a fair way for recovery, when, on December 6, she became rapidly worse, and died peacefully and quietly from nervous prostration caused by the shock to her system by the shooting. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that "Miss Hearn came to her death from nervous depression caused by a shot from a pistol in the hands of Miss Lillie Duer." Miss Duer gave bail in $2,500 for trial.

MISS DUER'S VERSION OF THE CRIME.

I had some difficulty in obtaining an interview with Miss Duer. She was self possessed and did not appear to be in any great distress either about the shooting or the approaching trial. Occasionally when speaking of other matters she would smile and once during my visit laughed quite merrily. She sat opposite me upon the other side of a long table, and while conversing w d look directly in my eyes, scarcely dropping hers while the talk continued. Both her mother and father were present. The latter is a quiet, easy going sort of a man and said but little, but the mother, who was remarkably like her daughter in appearance, watched the conversation closely and would occasionally check Miss Lillie in a half-formed sentence, by a quick look and a gesture of the hand. Miss Duer said that she had been badly treated by the press and had been always misrepresented. The trial would, she said, show that newspaper men are apt to say more than they had a right to, and more, very frequently, than they heard. She declares that the shooting was purely accidental. She called to see "Ella" for the purpose of taking a walk. She did not wish to go. I begged her. She refused. I then wanted to kiss her. I had the pistol in my hand after giving up the attempt to kiss her, and was looking at the cartridges counting them, when the pistol went off. I am not a murderess. I visited her twice during her illness. The first time she heard my voice and called me. I went into the room and she received me by putting her arms around my neck. She then said, "Lil, what's the matter with me?" I told her that she was hurt. "Who hurt me?" she asked. "I, Ella," I replied, "it was I who did it." "Then you did not do it purposely, did you?" Miss Duer denies the statement which has been circulated that she had left Pocomoke City for Baltimore in male attire.

PROPOSED LINE OF DEFENCE.

There are two lines of defence proposed—accidental shooting and insanity. Miss Duer, it is understood, objects to the latter, and says that she would rather go to prison than be proved insane. She is very sensitive upon this point, and it is quite likely that the plea of insanity will not be entered.

A Genuine Detective.

William H. Russell, a veteran detective who died in Philadelphia last week, was one of the few officers who possess the genuine detective skill which appears so much oftener in fiction than in real life. One of the stories told of him by the *Times* of that city is as follows: One day he was standing at Third and Dock streets. He noticed an old thief and a new hand, a cockney-looking blade, standing conversing together. They then separated. The stranger walked up Third street to Chestnut, and Russell followed cautiously, making up his mind that mischief was in the wind. The stranger at Chestnut street put a question to a gentleman with whom Russel was slightly acquainted, and continued up Chestnut street. Russel ascertained from the gentleman that the other had asked where Adams Express office was. Russel followed the cockney, who entered the office and went back. Russell conferred with Mr. Gorman, the one who had charge. The stranger said he had come for a package with cemented ends, describing such a one as was there to be called for. Russell motioned Gorman to deliver it. The stranger took it and walked up Chestnut street. The detective saw him put the bundle into his pocket, and quietly walked alongside and asked him to accompany him to the Central Station. The cockney wanted to get a drink, and tried other subterfuges, but Russell would not be shaken off.

At the Central station the box was opened, and the contents proved to be jewelry and valuable papers, the proceeds of several large hotel robberies in Baltimore. The prisoner had in his pocket a slip of paper bearing the words "Mount Vernon." Now came the work of hunting up clues, the prisoner declining to say anything about himself. It occurred to Russell that Mount Vernon might mean the Mount Vernon Hotel, on Second street and he posted there. He described his prisoner to the proprietor, who said such a person lodged there, and had left one thousand dollars in gold in the safe a week before. Now what was that $1,000 for and where did it come from? were the next questions that suggested themselves to the detective. The answer occurred that it was from a pawnbroker and was for some of the spoils of the robberies. Russell visited a certain bank and found that a pawnbroker had drawn a check for $917 a week before. The pawnbroker was seen. He was told about the check and other circumstances. "Good God!" said he. "He told me that they were smuggled goods." He produced the pledges, and in a day or so their description came from Baltimore.

The prisoner, when confronted with all the evidence, made a clean breast and gave information which resulted in further arrests. "So, you see," said Russell, "If I hadn't been in the habit of keeping my eyes around me I wouldn't have got that man."

Every Tobacco Chewer

should provide himself with a bottle of SOZODONT, so that when he calls upon the ladies he can rinse his mouth and remove the odor which hovers around the person of the nicotized. Not alone for its aroma is it valuable, but as a curative and preservative of the teeth it is unsurpassed.

Broken cigar boxes can be mended by SPALDING'S GLUE. How queer! SIT

"I WAS WITH GRANT."

[Dedicated to the Legislative Bummers of the Grant Hippodrome.]

"I was with Grant," the stranger said;
Said the farmer, "Say no more,
But rest thee at my cottage porch,
For thy feet are weary and sore

"I was with Grant," the stranger said:
Said the farmer, "Nay, no more—
I prithee sit at my frugal board,
And eat of my humble store.

"How fares my boy—my soldier boy—
Of the old Ninth army corps?
I warrant he bore him gallantly
In the smoke and battle's roar."

"I know him not," said the aged man,
"And as I remarked before,
I was with Grant—" "Nay, nay, I know,"
Said the farmer, "Say no more."

"He fell in battle, I see, alas!
Thou didst smooth these tidings o'er—
Nay, speak the truth whatever it be,
Though it rend my bosom's core.

"How fell he—with his face to the foe,
Upholding the flag he bore?
O, say not that my boy disgraced
The uniform that he wore!"

"I cannot tell," said the aged man,
"And should have remarked before,
That I was with Grant—in Illinois—
Some three years before the war.

Then the farmer spake him never a word,
But beat with his fist full sore,
That aged man who had worked for Grant
Some three years before the war."

—*Bret Harte.*

THE DUEL IN 'FIFTY-TWO.

[Hugh Humphrey in San Francisco Golden Era.]

Rap! rap! rap!

I shook off the slumber that rested heavily upon me, and listened. I could hear nothing; only the sound of milk-wagons and butcher-carts in the street, and the heavy tramp of some late traveler on the wooden sidewalk beneath. I dozed off to sleep again.

Rap! rap! rap!

Some one below at the office door, surely. I opened the small window at the head of my bed and looked down into the street. A burly form stood at the office door, leaning with one hand against the casing.

"Who's there?" I demanded.

"Git up, an' gi 'me a 'orse!" said a thick, inebriate voice.

"What do you want with a horse, Mulligan?" I asked.

"Goin' ter—hic—Hunter's Pin't; sum fun thar. Git up, up! I wan' a 'orse."

"The old score is too long, Billy. Can't do it."

"Can't do it, eh? Yer inserlent young man."

"It's no use, Mulligan. You owe me a large bill now, with no prospect of paying it. You'd better leave: I'm going to sleep," and I closed the window.

"You'll—hic—hear from me in the mornin', young man," he threatened; and Billy Mulligan, the desperado, reeled away down the street.

I dropped to sleep again. Rap! rap! rap! I sprang to my feet. It is morning, thought I, and the hostler is at the door. Again I opened the window and looked down. I saw at a glance it wasn't the hostler.

"Who's there?"

"I—Garland. Get up, Moulton, and saddle two horses quick! There's a duel coming off at Hunter's Point this morning at sunrise. We've just time to reach there."

I hastily dressed, descended from the loft and admitted my friend. In two minutes the horses were saddled. I awoke the hostler, directed him to look after the stable, and in five minutes more we went dashing down Kearney street on our way to the Point.

"What time is it, Garland?"

"Three o'clock. The road is heavy and the mud fearful at Islais Creek. We have barely time to reach there with good luck."

"Who are to fight?"

"Two gamblers. They quarreled at the Eldorado last night over a faro game."

"You know them?"

"No."

A cold fog swept in over the Mission Hills. The darkness was deep, scarcely permitting us to make out the road. Nevertheless, we dashed recklessly along, out Brannan street and over the San Bruno road. It was scarcely daybreak when we arrived at the Point, our horses quite blown and covered with mud and foam. Not a soul was on the ground. A cold mist hung over the bay, and now and then a drizzling shower came sweeping down from the hills. We tied our horses to a stunted oak and walked along the sand, ten minutes, perhaps, in one direction, and then returned. There had been, meantime, another arrival. A tall form, in a heavy storm-cloak, was pacing solemnly back and forth on the sands. His head bent low, his eyes upon the ground. He seemed entirely oblivious to everything about him. He took no notice of our presence, but kept up his slow, measured march, to and fro, between a jagged rock and a piece of driftwood which lay half buried in the sand.

A half-hour passed in the cold fog, drizzling mist and semi-darkness. Our horses champed their bits impatiently, and occasionally neighed their unrest. Garland and I strode back and forth on the beach, looked at our watches every three minutes, and wondered if the duelists were ever to arrive.

It grew lighter at last, and as the sun rising above the distant mountains nearly succeeded in breaking through the heavy fog, a close carriage came dashing along the muddy road, followed by half a dozen men on horseback. The driver drew up his horses at the tree, sprang to the ground and threw open the carriage. Three men alighted. One was a medium sized man, with sandy hair and beard, and with the most villainous face I ever looked upon. He commenced a shambling walk on the beach, his hands thrust into his pockets and his hat tipped back from his forehead. The occupants of the carriage I judged to be his second and a surgeon. They consulted together a moment, when the second approached me and demanded if either of us was the "friend of the other party," pointing to the tall figure who still kept up his solemn march.

We assured him we were totally unknown to him, having come here merely as spectators to witness the duel. He then advanced to the tall figure in the cloak and addressed him. We were not near enough to catch the words. Presently the second returned to us.

"This is cursed rough!" said he. "Here he is out here alone; ready to fight, he says, but has no second with him. Curse me if ever I heard of such a thing. 'Twont do, no how. Wouldn't one of you gentlemen be kind enough to act?"

Garland instantly declined, and so did I. I had no intention of being a party to what I considered little better than a murder. I inquired, however, what were the weapons and the distance. His answer horrified me.

"Well, stranger, it's pretty rough," said the second. "It's his arrangement, though," pointing to the figure in the storm-cloak. "They hold each other by the left hand, shoot at the word—navy pistols. Both will be killed, sure. That ain't my business, though. If men will be such fools 'tain't my affair."

"Sir!" I answered, "can you be a party to a murder like this? for murder it is, and nothing else. In Heaven's name let us try and end it before it goes further!"

"Sail in! Stop it if you can! Ye don't know Red Bill and Yank as well as I do, or ye wouldn't talk that way," replied the second.

I immediately advanced and addressed the tall stranger.

"I trust, sir," I said, "that you will not persist in the terms of the duel. It is murder. If either falls you can not be regarded guiltless of a terrible sin."

He raised his eyes to mine and shook his head. "You are wasting your time," he simply said.

He had a fine face, a fair brow with delicate lips, but eyes that had a strange, almost unearthly glitter.

"Can nothing move you? Think of your friends, of your sister or mother; consider their terrible grief when they hear of this fearful tragedy."

He shook his head and coolly smiled. "I have no friends," was his only answer. "You waste time."

I returned to Garland. The second of Red Bill again advanced, conversed with him a short time, and then joined his principal. Red Bill made a gesture of assent, and the two duelists advanced toward each other. The second took two pistols from the coach; the loading took place in the presence of the principals; a coin was tossed for choice of weapons. Red Bill won. They took their positions. The few spectators beneath the tree were commenting on the appearance of the men and hazarding opinions as to the result.

"Gentlemen," said the second, in a loud voice, "it is necessary that I should make some explanation. This 'ere gentleman has seen fit to come here without a friend. He also insists on fighting accordin' to agreement made last night. Navy pistols, hold each other by the left hand, and fire at the word. My friend has won the choice of pistols, consequently the other party has the right of giving the word. None of you gentlemen see fit to act as his second, and he requests me to give the word. I'd rather not do it, but if no one else will, I suppose I must."

He paused. No one answered. A moment, and then he called out in a clear voice:

"Are you ready?"

Their left hands met, the pistols were slowly raised till the muzzles of each almost touched the cheek of his opponent. Calmly and firmly came the response from each:

"Ready!"

"One! two! three! fire!"

Before the word fire, the report of Red Bill's pistol rang out on the air, and was followed instantly by that of his opponent. Both men fell to the earth, the one motionless and stiff, the other in terrible convulsions of agony. The tall stranger had met his death without a pang; the ball from his treacherous foe penetrating and passing through his brain.

Red Bill had fired before the word. But retribution, swift and terrible, followed.

The pistol of his adversary had exploded in time to send a ball crashing through his lower jaw, inflicting a most terrible wound. The surgeon pronounced it fatal. Red Bill was placed in the carriage which, with the second and surgeon, was driven rapidly away. We untethered our horses from the tree and mounted again to the saddle. As we rode away from the fatal spot, the sun broke through the heavy clouds and fell in a halo of radiance around the form of the dead duelist.

The small cavalcade spurred their horses toward the city. At Islais Creek we passed the coach, the horses floundering in the mud. As we dashed by, the head of the second was thrust from the window, and I caught two words—"Bill' dead!"

THE MASTER MULE.

An Animal Which Honored Pioche by His Presence.

(Virginia City Chronicle.)

This morning a couple of miners were seated on a bowlder alongside the road to Sutro, discussing the kicking powers of the mule. One had just returned from Sutro and the other was on the way there, and having met near the rock they sat down for a talk.

"Have you quit over there?" said the one who was eastward bound.

"Yes."

"Why?"

"Mules."

"Fraid of 'em?"

"You bet. I saw one yesterday alongside an old boiler kickin' off the rivet-heads one by one. Never missed one. I was just going on shift, and when I saw the mule and heard there was more of 'em inside, I weakened and threw up my job. I've got a wife and three children dependin' on me, and I don't take no chances."

"The worst mule I ever saw," said the other, "was in Pioche some years ago. It was one I owned. One day it rubbed against some nails sticking out of a post, and it turned square around and drove those nails in one by one, using a single blow of the hoof, with the iron shoe on for each nail. It never missed its kick, and always drove 'em just in to the head. Then he saw a few tacks on the post, a little lower down, which were only half driven in, and he drove them in, too, with light taps of the hoof, just as gentle and easy as could be. One day a man came along and set out a can of nitro-glycerine and giant powder. He wanted the mule to kick it and get killed. I saw him about the corral with the can, and knew what was up. At first I was going to stop him, but then I thought if my mule was any kind of a mule at all he could take care of himself. So I just watched. Well, the mule saw the can and walking up smelt of it, and then squared himself for the kick. The man was sneaking off, and just as the mule was going to kick the can, he caught sight of the feller and changed his position so that his tail was toward the man. He lifted his tail just like he was takin' aim and let fly his right hoof. The can went flying through the air and hit the man square in the rear just as he was gettin' over a fence about a hundred feet away. The thing exploded, and I never saw the man again. But next morning Pat Holland came out in the *Record* and said that the town had been visited by a shower of blood."

"Mules are immense when they git roused."

"You bet."

MR. ANTHONY J. DREXEL'S daughter, who was married last week in Philadelphia to Mr. John R. Fell, of that city, is said to have received wedding presents valued at $200,000.

Ladies, Delicate and Feeble.

Those languid tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheek; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. Will you heed this? See "Proverbs." my31:2tW

DR. HOLMES' POEM ON MOORE'S CENTENNIAL.

(Oliver Wendell Holmes read the following poem at the Moore's Centennial at Boston.)

I.

Enchanter of Erin, whose magic has bound us,
Thy wand for one moment we fondly would
claim,
Entranced while it summons the phantoms
around us,
That blush into life at the sound of thy name.

The tell tales of memory wake from their slumbers—
I hear the old song with its tender refrain—
What passion lies hid in those honey-voiced
numbers!
What perfume of youth in each exquisite
strain!

The home of my childhood comes back as a
vision—
Hark! hark! A soft chord from its song-haunted
room—
'Tis a morning of May when the air is Elysian—
The syringa in bud and the lilac in bloom—

We are clustered around the "Clementi" piano,
There were six of us then—there are two of us
now—
She is singing—the girl with the silver soprano—
How "The Lord of the Valley" was false to his
vow—

"Let Erin remember" the echoes are calling—
Through "The Vale of Avoca" the waters are
rolled—
"The Exile" laments while the night dews are
falling—
"The Morning of Life" dawns again as of old.

But ah! those warm love-songs of fresh adolescence!
Around us such raptures celestial they flung,
That it seemed as if Paradise breathed its quintessence
Through the seraph-toned lips of the maiden
that sung!

Long hushed are the chords that my boyhood
enchanted,
As when the smooth wave by the angel was
stirred;
Yet still with their music is memory haunted,
And oft in my dreams are their melodies
heard.

I feel like the priest in his altar returning—
The crowd that was kneeling no longer is there,
The flame has died down, but the brands are still
burning,
And sandal and cinnamon sweeten the air.

II.

The veil for her bridal young Summer is weaving
In her azure-domed hall with its tapestried
floor;
And Spring the last tear drops of May-dew is
leaving
On the daisy of Burns and the shamrock of
Moore.

How like, how unlike, as we view together,
The song of the minstrels whose record we
scan—
One fresh as the breeze blowing over the heather—
One sweet as the breath from odalisque's fan!

Ah, passion can glow mid a palace's splendor;
The cage does not alter the song of the bird,
And the curtain of silk has known whispers as
tender
As ever the blossoming hawthorn has heard.

No fear lest the step of the soft-slippered Graces
Should fright the young Loves from their
warm little nest,
For the heart of a queen, under jewels and laces,
Beats time with the pulse in the peasant
girl's breast!

Thrice welcome each gift of kind nature's bestowing!
Her fountain feeds little the goblet we hold:
Alike, when its musical waters are flowing,
The shell from the seaside, the chalice of gold.

The twins of the lyre to her voices had listened;
Both laid their best gifts upon liberty's shrine
For Coila's loved minstrel the holly-wreath
glistened;
For Erin's the rose and the myrtle entwine.

And while the fresh blossoms of Summer are
braided
For the sea-girdled, stream-silvered, lake jewelled isle,
While her mantle of verdure is woven unfaded,
While Shannon and Liffey shall dimple and
smile,

The land where the staff of St. Patrick was
planted
Where the shamrock grows green from the
cliffs to the shore—
The land of fair maidens and heroes undaunted,
Shall wreathe her bright harp with the garlands of Moore.

BONELESS CORPSES.

The Triumph of Chinese Ingenuity Over American Law.

(Gold Hill (Nev.) News.)

The law passed by the late Legislature forbidding, under heavy penalties, the disinterment of human bodies buried in this State without first obtaining permission from the County Commissioners, was suggested by, and aimed at the well-known custom of the Chinese of digging up the bones of their countrymen and shipping them home to China. This custom has prevailed not only from religious duty but through contracted obligation of the Companies to which they belong, or by whom they are brought to this country, to return them to China alive or dead. Returning the bones suitably boxed up, labelled and certified to, fulfills the contract. For every Celestial not so returned or otherwise satisfactorily accounted for, the Company has to forfeit three times the amount of the contract money to the relatives of the deceased or to the Government. For this reason it is that at a suitable time, a few months after burial, the graves were reopened and the bones taken out for shipment. The new law would apparently discourage and prevent in a great measure the emigration of Chines to this country, but John is too cunning to be cut out or kept out on any such arrangement as that. Since the law went into effect not one Chinese corpse has been buried with any bones in it. Skillful practitioners employed by the companies remove all the bones from the body as soon as convenient after death. The corpse is laid upon the operating table, face downward. Some aromatic Joss-paper is burned in the censer suspended from the ceiling, three teacupfuls of sanctified rice-water are sprinkled over the body and around the room, and a priest repeats the sacred Chinese proverb, "Koong hee fat choy," which signifies' "Peace and good will to us all." This is the religious formula of the occasion. The two skilled surgical operators now step forward to their work with glittering knives. An incision is made from the top of the head down the spinal-column, branching off down each leg to the heel, and along the back of each arm. The skin and flesh is then carefully and speedily peeled and trimmed away each side from the skull, shoulders, back, ribs, hips, arms and legs, and in less time than it takes to describe it the fleshless skeleton is drawn forth, leaving the boneless corpse lying there. Then the clothes which deceased wore during life, often comprising all his worldly possessions, are carefully stuffed in to supply the place of the bones removed, and the body being neatly sewed up and washed, it is wrapped in a plain shroud and delivered to the friends for burial.

The skeleton is now unjointed and the bones boiled for several hours, sufficient to remove all adhering flesh or refuse matter. They are subsequently baked in an oven and packed for shipment. It is unnecessary to enter into the details as to the disposal of the soup or burial of the body, the removal and preparation of the bones being the main point in view.

The advantages of this new method of securing the bones over the old style are very apparent, and the Chinese consider it a great improvement. It involves no delay or uncertainty, nor the extra work of reopening the grave, and the bones are more agreeably secured and prepared with no obnoxious or oppressive law to interfere. The story started a few days ago by a misinformed contemporary to the effect that the Chinese were obviating this law difficulty by placing the corpses in large earthen pots, for shipment to California, was untrue, absurd and impracticable.

The Author of "John Halifax."

(Christian Union.)

She was obliged to write for her daily bread, and, that she might forget how miserable she was, she wrote a great deal. Of course, with all this practice and with her vast experience in sorrow, for her pen was one actually dipped in tears, she wrote better and better, till finally this retiring, grief-stricken woman awoke to find herself famous. Her first novel, 'The Ogilvies," was very successful, and was published in 1849, when Miss Mulock was only twenty-three, but her great masterpiece, "John Halifax, Gentleman," did not appear till 1857. In 1864 a pension of sixty pounds a year was awarded Miss Mulock.

All this fame and unqualified success doubtless assuaged her grief and helped to make life endurable, but to one with such a loving heart and such quick sympathies, bereft of a home and without a relation, her life was still very sad and lonely. But in 1865 Capt. George Lillie Craik, an officer in the English army who had been in the Crimea, met Miss Mulock, and, although some years her junior, addressed her and succeeded in winning her hand. They have proved most congenial companions, and their married life has been all that they could wish, with but one exception. The woman whose love for children amounts almost to passion, who wrote "Philip, My King," has been denied the happiness of feeling baby fingers upon her cheeks, or of ever hearing herself called mother. This is a severe sorrow, but, even this pain has been partially assuaged. Strangely enough, one dark, rainy night, while she and her husband were speaking of children and the joy and brightness they bring to so many dwellings, there came a loud ring at the bell and then a furious knocking. On opening the door, lying upon the sill, they found a basket enclosed in many wrappings. When they were removed they discovered a lovely little baby only a few hours old. The child was wrapped in one roll after another of India muslin, and on its breast was pinned a note begging Mrs. Craik to be kind to the little waif thus brought to her door, and assuring her that no mean blood flowed in its veins. Tenderly she lifted the little thing in her loving arms, and her heart opened as warmly to take in the poor little deserted creature. They called the child Dorothea, God-given, and she is now their legally adopted daughter whom no one can take from them, not even the parents who so cruelly deserted her. The little girl is tenderly attached to the only father and mother she has ever known.

Mrs. Craik's happy home is in the vicinity of Richmond. Let us hope that she has left her sorrows all behind her, and that while she lives no pain or grief shall ever again cross her peaceful path.

The Libby Prison Tunnel.

[From the Rochester Democrat.]

The tunnel was first proposed and started by Captain Martin Flick, of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania veterans, who was captured, together with nearly all his regiment, while under Milroy in the valley of the Shenandoah, at the time of Lee's second invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland. There was not a single hatchet or axe of any kind used in the whole work, nothing but bare hands, a few poor case-knives, and one iron poker, together with a firm determination to secure freedom at any hazard and escape the terrible sufferings endured at the hands of Captain Turner, Winder's chief tool at Libby. The tunnel was first started by Captain Flick loosening the bricks out of the chimney on the second floor above the basement, back of the stove used for cooking. This, of course, was done at night, and in the daytime the hole made was closed by a board that was kept near the stove. The chimney was built from the ground up, and as soon as the inside was reached, communication, of course, could be had with the basement of the prison. Pieces of rope and twine of all kinds were gathered together, until finally enough was had to enable our men to descend to determine what next to do. Then, and only then, were others than Captain Flick and a lieutenant for his regiment concerned in the work. After this, other officers were approached, until thirteen had joined in this undertaking. All were sworn to secrecy, and all the thirteen were MASONS. Among the number was Colonel Rose of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who first appeared as at this time; Colonel A. L. Straight was not of this number, as to this time he was confined in a cell for attempting to escape before this.

The first idea was to tunnel into the sewer and from thence across Cory street into the James River, but when the sewer was reached it had to be abandoned on account of the great stench arising from it. No one could enter but a short distance before being overcome by the foul air. Then, this outlet being closed up, it was decided to tunnel across the street and into an old tobacco shed used for storing hogsheads of tobacco. The next time a detail from the prisoners was made Colonel Rose managed to get out and step the distance off, and the tunnel started accordingly.

After digging the distance stepped by the colonel, they started up and found that they had miscalculated, as they came up immediately under the fence and right under the guards. That being closed, they again started ahead, and after going a short distance, found they at last were right, for, after digging upwards they found that they had come up under an inverted hogshead standing on the dirty floor.

That night was to see the great stampede for freedom and the North. Captain Flick gave up his place to go out with the original thirteenth to Colonel S. Straight of Indiana, supposing of course he could manage to get out with the next lot. The first man out of the tunnel passed out of the warehouse door, out across the street, climbed the lamp-post and extinguished the gas right under the nose of the guard who supposed the man to be an employe attending to his duty, and did not say anything or challenge him at all. The thirteen were to have one-half hour start before any more started. As soon as the time was up all began a great rush to get out, and it continued until four o'clock A. M. the next day. Captain Flick did not succeed in getting out at all, the rush was so great.

WHEN mind and body are out of sorts, owing to a Disordered Liver, try at once Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a sure remedy for all Bilious Affections, Costiveness, &c.,

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with

Weekly Post.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 7, 1879.

THE CHICAGO VICTORY.

There was a fair trial of strength between the Democrats and Republicans in Chicago, at the judicial election on Monday. Both parties nominated full tickets of the same average character and standing, renominating on each side two judges now on the bench. The result of the election shows a sweeping Democratic triumph. We elect the Supreme Court Judge and the six Circuit Judges, by majorities ranging from *seven to ten thousand*. These are the estimated majorities in Cook county, the districts outside of Chicago giving from two to four thousand Republican majority. The majorities of some of the Democratic Judges in the city of Chicago are almost stunning in their immensity. Judge McALLISTER leads the highest of the five candidates on the Republican ticket 13,000, and the lowest 17,000, while TULEY, who runs lowest in the Democratic ticket, is ahead of the highest Republican nearly 8,000. For Supreme Court Judge, DICKEY, Democrat, has 9,700 over DENT, Republican. Governor TILDEN carried Cook County in 1876 by 2,402 over HAYES, and in April last Chicago gave HARRISON, Democrat, for Mayor, over his Republican competitor, a plurality of 4,906.

The elections this year as a rule have been favorable to the Democrats, and now comes the great metropolis of the North-west with its magnificent majorities in a fair and square stand-up fight. Even Cincinnati, over which the Republicans in April crowed so lustily, because they had merely saved themselves, showed decided Democratic gains over the two last elections, while in Michigan, noted for its big Republican majorities, they were cut down to an insignificant figure.

In a certain sense, by the aid of Fraudulent HAYES, vetoes' the Republicans have had their innings on current issues, but when the questions of troops at the polls and partizan Deputy Marshals as Radical electioneering agents, go to the people, look out for the liveliest Democratic thunder heard since the tidal wave storm of 1874.

A TICKET THAT WILL WIN.

The first ballot for Governor in the Democratic Convention at Columbus showed for BISHOP 307 votes, for RICE 257 votes, and for EWING 160 votes. Before the second ballot was completed there was a regular stampede to EWING, and he was nominated with a hurrah. General RICE was then nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

This is a remarkably strong ticket, and the Democracy of Ohio will gather to the candidates with the same extraordinary enthusiasm and unanimity that the delegates did. Such a combination had been talked of, yet it was hardly thought possible; but the Convention threw aside all contentions and jealousies, and made it a solid fact. It will bring the Ohio idea again to the front in the State and nation. This idea in brief is that the Government, and not corporations, shall issue the paper money of the country, and that gold and silver shall be put upon an equal footing in their unlimited coinage at the mints. THE POST has championed this Ohio idea in Pennsylvania; it is sound doctrine; the people are for it, and its triumph one of the certainties of the future. On the question of a free ballot, honest elections, and impartial juries, antagonized by HAYES' vetoes, the Ohio Democrats go into their fight under the lead of men who have been in the fore front of the Congressional struggle on these great Jeffersonian principles. Then there is the bloody shirt and "solid South" yawp of the opposition; but the suggestions of it, will only call forth ridicule and contempt in the face of the fact the Democratic ticket is headed by two gallant Union soldiers, who won their stars by hard work in the field. EWING resigned the office of Chief Justice of Kansas to command a regiment, and served until the close of the war, coming out as a Major General. RICE left college in 1861, enlisted as a private soldier, and by hard service, leaving a leg on a Southern battle field, passed the successive grades, and the end of the war found him a Brigadier General. The Republican candidate, who was at home during the war, serving in the brigade of loyal contractors, has no bloody shirt to flaunt in the face of these men.

We anticipate a contest of unprecedented zeal and energy on both sides. It seems to us the Democrats hold the vantage ground in the personal strength, ability and availability of their candidates. On the principles at issue, their position is as impregnable as the foundations of free government. We believe they will win.

The platform is a clear and ringing statement of the issues raised by Fraudulent HAYES' vetoes, and reaffirms the settled financial policy of the Democrats of the State.

All the Democratic State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor were renominated. CHARLES REEMELIN of Cincinnati, was nominated for Auditor. He is a man of great ability and influence and national reputation.

SHUTTING UP THE COURTS.

We observe some complaint is made about the exhaustion of the appropriation for the expenses of the United States Courts in this district, and because of the scarcity of funds the jurors have been discharged, and there will be no session of the Court at Williamsport or Erie. It is stated further, on the authority of Marshal HALL, that about $40,000 is required to run the Courts in the district, and the amount short is about $18,000.

The funds necessary for the maintenance of the judicial system are appropriated in bulk to the Department of Justice, and amount to several millions of dollars annually. The Attorney General and his subordinates then divide the appropriation among the several judicial districts in proportion to their business. Congress makes the appropriation on the estimates of the Attorney General, and leaves to him the responsibility of devoting it the various purposes sanctioned by law.

It so happens that under the Federal election law there are partizan calls on the Attorney General for money, which he promptly meets, no matter to what extent the courts may be put on short commons. Thus, last fall, pending the Congressional elections, Attorney General DEVENS diverted from the appropriation for judicial expenses nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, which was expended under the Federal election law, most of it in close Congressional districts, in aiding in the election of Republican Congressmen. That's the reason Judge MCKENNAN, Marshal HALL and the select jurors are just now inconvenienced. To illustrate: Attorney General DEVENS authorized the expenditure of $40,820 in the city of Philadelphia by United States Marshal KERNS, out of the gross amount appropriated to the Federal judiciary, and most of this sum went to pay the 760 five-dollar-a-day deputies, appointed by the Marshal to work against RANDALL in the Third district and for CAMERON legislative tickets in the city at large. These deputies were of no manner of use, except for partizan service; for the most part they were ward bummers, work house graduates, jail birds and the rif-raff of the slums. When the question was put to Marshal KERNS by Senator HOAR, of the TELLER-WALLACE Committee, whether without the precaution of these Deputy Marshals and Supervisors there would have been danger of fraud in Philadelphia, the Marshal replied:

I think, as far as the United States Supervisors and Marshals are concerned, the city of Philadephia can do without them very well.

Yet these fellows gobbled up forty thousand dollars, which would have gone to pay the expenses of the Federal Courts in this judicial district, but for the fact that HAYES and DEVENS desired to make an official contribution (out of other people's pockets) of that sum to the cause of CAMERON Republicanism in Pennsylvania. This illustrates the convenience of the Federal election laws to the party in power, and explains the tenacity with which the Republicans hang on to them.

Judge MCKENNAN, if we credit the Republican journals, expresses himself quite freely on the policy of starving the Federal courts by Congress failing to provide the money to keep them going. His Honor, who betrays no greater signs of starvation than does the emaciated form of Marshal HALL, will observe that he has fallen into a mistake. Congress appropriated ample money for the Federal courts, but it became a partizan necessity it should be diverted to paying the bummer deputies employed to work about the polls in Philadelphia for the Republican party, in November last. Forty thousand dollars ($40,820) went in that way, according to the report made to Congress. Probably it would be too broad to say it had been stolen, but certainly if HAYES and DEVENS had not authorized its misappropriation, Judge MCKENNAN would not have been compelled to discharge his jurors and shut up shop on Monday last.

HOW PETROFF WAS SAVED.

The twelve Republican representatives of the Allegheny county delegation, headed by Speaker LONG, voted against the expulsion of PETROFF, and the two Democratic representatives, Messrs. O'NEIL and TAYLOR, in favor of it. It is probable the votes of the Allegheny Republican members saved PETROFF, for had they voted to expel him, their influence would have carried others with them. The vote stood *ninety-eight* for expulsion and *eighty-eight* against; 125 votes were necessary to make the two-thirds requisite for expulsion. After this result it mattered little what became of the other roosters or the outside lobby. SMITH of Philadelphia, another of the indicted members, was vindicated yesterday. The resolution to expel him was violently opposed by LONG and shared the same fate as the PETROFF resolution, by about the same vote.

The Speaker, evidently scenting from afar the indignation pervading this community, telegraphed to the evening papers yesterday that while he would have voted for *censure* he could not vote for *expulsion*. What a tender and discriminating intelligence Mr. LONG and his eleven colleagues have to be sure. The committee that tried PETROFF was appointed by the Speaker, and, it was charged, with a white-washing purpose; yet this committee, without a dissenting vote, convicted him of crime, which made his expulsion from the House a duty. No one who has kept track of the evidence can doubt his guilt. The man's character is against him, for he was expelled for the same practices in 1876.

No portion of the State has been so deeply wronged by these legislative corruptionists as Allegheny county. They have tarnished the good name of the county; they sought to coin money out of our misfortunes; they traded on the greatest calamity of our history. The pretence to do us a service, in their advocacy of the riot bill, was a sham to cover their schemes of extortion and bribery. Every consideration of duty or expediency demanded our members should not only hold themselves aloof from these rascals, but that they should lead off in investigating, exposing and punishing the conspirators, both inside and outside the House. The good name of the county demanded this of its representatives. But instead of faithfully meeting this duty they threw themselves into the breach, headed by the Speaker, to screen these traffickers in our misfortunes from the just punishment the Constitution awards them.

If we are not very much in error the public indignation will find a way to reach Mr. LONG and his colleagues.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

General GRANT was "doing" the Chinese seaports the latter part of April and early in May, chaperoned by MOSBY, the guerrilla, made consul at Hong Kong by HAYES. The China merchants, English and American, have a world-wide reputation as stout drinkers and heavy eaters, so they took to dining and wining the great ULYSSES quite naturally. He is no slouch at this sort of business and doubtless left many of the mercantile braves under the table, after a seven-bottle contest. From all accounts General GRANT's excesses are telling on his health. He has a weakness, common to some great minds, but in the end it is certain to become the master. His speedy return to the conservative social practices of this happy land is desirable on more grounds than one.

The leading GRANT fuglemen concede the nomination of FOSTER in Ohio, interpreted as a SHERMAN triumph, will materially modify their plans. The "booming" business must be laid aside as a nominating lever, and the toil and drudgery of practical politics and organization entered on. A Washington correspondent, authorized to speak for the GRANT managers, says in a recent letter:

It (the Ohio triumph of Sherman) necessitates, however, a change of tactics on the part of Grant's friends. It was anticipated that as the feeling for Grant among the Republicans of the country made it manifest that he was the choice of nine-tenths of them, that no other Republican would enter the field to contest, and his nomination would be unanimous at the start. Sherman coming into the contest, of course will bring out Blaine, Wheeler, Conkling, Garfield, Evarts, Edmunds, Chandler, Logan and others. Under these circumstances Grant's name will not be presented, but will be held in reserve until it becomes evident that none of the candidates named can be nominated, and then it will be sprung and put through with no dissenting voices.

In other words "the field" will use each other up by the Kilkenny cat process, and GRANT will then come in and walk off with the cheese. This seems very likely to be the upshot of the business. Nothing will suit the Democrats better than GRANT's nomination, as it will emphasize the issues raised by the weak vetoes of boneless HAYES.

THE Williamsport and Bradford pipe line, just completed, is one of the greatest enterprises of the character ever undertaken. It is about one hundred miles in length, and at Williamsport reaches competing lines of railroad. It is the first six-inch pipe for the carriage of oil such a distance attempted. There are but two pumping stations on the line, one at Bradford and the other twenty-two miles from there, with engines at each station of eighty horse power. The oil has to be raised over an elevation of twelve hundred feet, at a point twenty-one miles east from the starting point. From this point to Williamsport the oil has a fall of twenty-one hundred feet. The watchmen along the line are telegraph operators and are, therefore, able to send messages when occasion may require. The original estimates of the cost of the enterprise were between $700,000 and $800,000. As near as can be learned these estimates were none too high. Of course the completion of the line has started the refining business at Williamsport, and a refinery of a thousand barrel daily capacity, the iron work for which is now being made in Pittsburgh, is under construction for the Solar Oil Company. The Williamsport people are expecting great things for their thriving city from the enterprise. The Standard—unless Solar is another name for it—does not seem to have put in an appearance, but if necessary they will soon find a way to gobble up the Solar just as they have the independent refineries in this neck of woods.

GENERAL SHIELDS died suddenly in Ottumwa, Iowa, on Sunday evening last. He had lectured on that place on the preceding Wednesday and remained over to visit relatives. He was upwards of seventy years of age and has had a most eventful career. Emigrating from Ireland at an early age, he settled in Illinois, and after filling various subordinate places was elected United States Senator in 1849. He had previously served with great gallantry in the Mexican war, and was badly wounded at Cerro Gordo. After his term as Senator from Illinois had expired he moved to Minnesota and was elected Senator from that State in 1858 for a term of four years. When the rebellion broke out he was appointed brigadier general, and distinguished himself in the Valley campaign. At the close of the war he settled in Missouri, and was elected a short term Senator last year from that State. He had the honor of serving as a general officer in two wars, and of representing three States in the Senate. General SHIELDS was a man of considerable personal magnetism, of great courage and a high sense of personal honor. If not a great man, he was a useful and patriotic citizen, and did his part nobly, whether in war or peace.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

STANLEY MATHEWS regards the nomination of HAYES as a possibility. Make it HAYES and TILDEN.

RUSSELL ERRETT *is* in Washington. Somebody takes the trouble to telegraph his opinions about the Democracy. It is the same old opinion.

SECRETARY MCCRARY was nominated on Tuesday for U. S. Circuit Judge, in place of Judge DILLON, resigned, for the Eighth Judicial District. In this case, we believe, the Senate has the veto power.

WHILST the law making power of government, elected by the people and the States, performs its duty, the Executive, neither elected by the people or States, nullifies its action and defies its authority.

HON. WILLIAM ALLEN of Ohio says he will never enter public life again and cannot be induced to accept any State or Federal office. Like HORATIO SEYMOUR he has had enough of public cares and will not be tempted. Happy men.

"OUR people will never yield to a standing army were it a million strong," said ex-Secretary ROBESON significantly in his late speech in defense of HAYES' veto, "*unless it becomes absolutely necessary* TO SACRIFICE LIBERTY TO ORDER." LOUIS NAPOLEON'S idea to a dot.

THE recent wind and rain storm commencing in Kansas and Nebraska, crossing Missouri in a North-East direction, was something terrible in the destruction of life and property, the full extent of which will require some days to accurately ascertain. It touched portions of Illinois and Ohio and passed over the Lake region.

THE legislative part of the Canvassing Board to declare the result of the election for State Treasurer next fall, was selected yesterday. It consists of Senators GAZZAM and ROYER, Republicans, and CLARK and CRAIG, Democrats, and Representatives HILL of Allegheny, NEILL and GATCHELL, Republicans, and GENTNER of Bradford, and SMITH of Berks, Democrats.

ALREADY an appeal is being made in behalf of GRANT in the Southern States, full of promises of good behavior in the future. The South had some taste of GRANT's clemency during his eight years in the White House, and will not soon again trust the pledges of the whiskey ring, now anxious to get into line and who would be certain to flourish under a third term.

THE Republicans are having their own trouble in Ohio. They must have imported a CAMERON Republican from Pennsylvania for Secretary of their Cincinnati Convention, as it is now boldly charged FOSTER's nomination was secured by a false tally. General BEATTY, a TAFT leader, says his hero was beat because of the Christian lying of FOSTER's friends about TAFT's Bible in the schools record.

THE Association of Iron and Steel Workers has declined the proposition of the iron operators for an arbitration of differences relative to wages. This is to be regretted because it is a fair way to adjust the dispute. We have no doubt the association was encouraged in the stand it has taken by a very general impression prevailing in the community that the mill operators will accede to the demand of the puddlers, after a brief delay. This seems to be the belief. Whether well founded or not; time will determine.

It is the general opinion that the oration of Wendell Phillips at the grave of Garrison was the finest and highest effort of his life. It is well said of it by the Boston *Transcript*:

"Even in the newspaper reports the solemnly sweet music of its silvery flow can be distinctly heard. The orator's last loving touches clothe his subject with all human graces—genial sympathy, serenity of temper, charity, openness, cheerfulness. The peroration is worthy of the whole, rising above the highest elevation of the great effort in sustained eloquence, and not less sublime for the sudden forked lightning striking through its last words."

This is the famous last sentence:

"While that eye was open, while that ear could listen, God gave what has been so rarely given to man, the plaudits and prayers of five millions of victims, thanking him for emancipation, and through the clouds of to-day, no matter how dark or how heavy, his heart, as it ceased to beat, felt certain, *certain* that whether one flag or two rules this continent in time to come, one thing is settled—*it never henceforth can be trodden by a slave!*"

BARON ROTHSCHILD, the chief partner of the great banking house, died in London on Tuesday. They have to go as well as the hod-carriers. The originator of the famous banking house of the Rothschilds was Mayer Anselm Rothschild, who was born in Frankford, Germany, in 1743, and died there in 1812. He left five sons, of whom Nathan, the father of the man who died on Tuesday became the head of the London house. Lionel Nathan the deceased was the eldest son and succeeded his father as the head of the London house. He was elected to Parliament in 1847 from the city of London, being the first Jew who ever sat in the House of Commons. He did not take his seat, however, until 1858, when the disability of the Jews was removed refusing to take the oath "on the true faith of a Christian." He was a liberal patron of the fine arts and had a magnificent collection of pictures.

AN Englishman writes to the London *Times* touching the alarming waste of ammunition with so-called arms of precision. He says:

"At Ginghilova the loss of the enemy has been estimated at from 500 to 1,000. Taking the higher number, and reckoning our own troops at 5,000, it took five men firing away for an hour and a half to kill one Zulu. Even at Rorke's Drift in a twelve hours' combat, most of it at close quarters, 130 Englishmen slew 500 of the enemy or about four apiece! What an amount of wild firing and enormous waste of ammunition does this suggest!"

THE CHICAGO VICTORY.

A Sweeping Democratic Success in the Great City of the West.

Majorities on the Popular Vote as High as Fifteen Thousand.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The following is the result of the Judicial election yesterday in Cook county, including the city of Chicago, for Circuit Court Judges:

DEMOCRATIC.

J. G. Rogers	30,321
W. K. McAllister	25,916
Thomas A. Moran	25,617
W. H. Barnum	25,218
M. F. Tuley	23,017

REPUBLICAN.

Henry Booth	19,546
I. W. Buell	18,749
Julius Rosenthal	18,468
E. S. Williams	17,239
C. H. Reed	15,042

Average Democratic majority, 8,223.

For Supreme Court Judge, the majority of Dickey, Democrat, over Dent, Republican, was 7,884.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The Judicial election occurred in Illinois to-day, Circuit Judges being elected in the various districts and also three Judges of the Supreme Court. In this circuit there was a regular Democratic and a regular Republican ticket. The result will not be known before midnight, for, although there was a very light vote, there was a great amount of scratching, scarcely any of the tickets voted being straight out partisan. The impression seems to prevail that the Democratic nominees carried the city by a considerable majority and that the Republican nominees generally received a majority of votes in the country towns. Nothing whatever is known of the results outside of this circuit.

CAIRO, June 2.—Returns from three wards give Mulkey, Dem., for Supreme Judge, 133 majority. The same wards give the following vote on Circuit Judges: Rep.—Baker, 520; Harker, 330; McCartney, 300. Dems.—Crawford, 570; Browning, 280; Lansden, 396.

CHICAGO DOES NOBLY.

CHICAGO, June 3., 1 A. M.—Complete returns (not yet verified) give the following result of the city election: For Supreme Court Judge—Dickey, Dem., 23,261; Dent, Rep., 14,472. For Judges of the Circuit Court—Democrats, Rogers, 27,254; McAllister, 23,194; Barnum, 22,910; Moran, 22,450; Tuley, 21,120. Republicans, Booth, 14,825; Rosenthal, 14,167; Buell, 13,619; Williams, 12,556; Reed, 10,739. About three-fifths of the usual vote was cast. The result in the county so far as foreshadowed from meagre returns will show a Republican majority there of from 2,000 to 4,000, leaving the Democratic majority in the circuit from 7,000 to 10,000.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 2.—At the Judicial election to-day in this city, 1,751 votes were cast for B. S. Edwards, and 196 votes for John M. Scott for Judge of the Supreme Court. Returns from the county are meagre for Circuit Judges. The entire vote of the county was cast for C. S. Zane, William R. Welch and Jessie Phillips, there being but one ticket in the field.

ROCK ISLAND, June 2.—Fifteen towns in 16th district give Pleasants 1,565; Glen, 4,991; Smith, 3,257; Pepper, 1,766; Leander Douglass, 1,250. The first three are Republican nominees, and are undoubtedly elected. They are the present Judges in the Sixth election district. Benj. R. Sheldon is re-elected Supreme Judge without opposition.

MAINE GREENBACKERS.

The State Convention Nominates J. H. Smith for Governor.

A Platform Adopted After Great Tumult—The Brass Band Called Upon to Quell the Noise.

PORTLAND, June 3.—The Greenback State Convention met here to-day. Wm. M. Rust was made permanent Chairman. Committees on Resolutions and Nominations were appointed and a recess taken.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

This convention reaffirms the cardinal principles enunciated in the platform of the National Greenback Convention of Maine in 1878, and looks with pride and satisfaction on the indorsement of the same by the people at the September election. The convention also congratulates the people of Maine upon the reforms inaugurated by the Nationals and carried forward by the last Legislature.

The decay of American shipping is a subject that justly causes anxiety and alarm, and we demand such legislation as shall cause its early restoration.

The increase of the coin-bonded indebtedness of the Government in a time of profound peace from $1,100,000,000 in 1865 to $2,000,000,000 in 1879, is a fact so startling as to alarm every friend of the country; that the reduction of the rate of coin interest and at the same time increasing the principal to such an amount as to vastly increase the coin interest continually under the pretext of economy by the reduction of the rate of interest, is such a deception and fraud upon the people as to merit their most severe condemnation.

Resolved, That we favor the unlimited coinage of gold and silver to be supplemented by full legal tender paper money sufficient to transact the business of the country; that we favor the immediate use of the money in the treasury for the reduction of the bonded debt; that we favor the substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes; that the volume of our money should not vary with the chance production of the precious metals or the caprice of corporations; that a graduated tax on income is imperatively demanded; that we oppose all subsidies or legalized monopolies.

We favor few and simple laws, and those vigorously enforced; and we hereby denounce communism in all its forms and phases.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

Before the resolutions were finally adopted strong opposition to those relating to the financial policy was developed, several urging that the financial policy be put at the head of the issues. Great confusion followed, the debate being participated in by a large number of delegates who attempted to speak at the same time. The platform was finally amended so that the paragraph commencing "that the increase of the coin bonded indebtedness etc.," should head the declaration of issues. Before the amended platform was adopted another scene of excitement ensued, the effort being made to strike out the resolution relative to communism, but during the playing of the band the resolutions were adopted with a yell.

During the balloting for Governor, a otest was again made, rising above the din, that many outsiders had entered the hall with the design of voting. The band was again called upon and overpowered the tumult.

Hon. George W. Ladd addressed the Convention and denounced Secretary Sherman, who, he said, was preparing, with the power of the treasury and the army, to oppress the people. Sherman had sold one hundred and ninety million four per cent. bonds in one day to blood suckers who were choking the country, and he should be impeached. Hayes is a worthy man, but Sherman is the real President. The President would veto the Silver bill because bondholders and bankers had determined to change the character of our institutions. He said the New York press is subsidized.

Joseph H. Smith of Oldtown, receiving 851 votes, was unanimously declared the candidate for Governor, after which the Convention adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Session of the Democratic Joint Caucus.

The Proceedings Harmonious, Developing Very Little Difference of Opinion.

WASHINGTON, June 3. — Democratic members of the House and Senate held a joint caucus this afternoon in the hall of the House of Representatives to receive the report of the Joint Advisory Committee in regard to appropriation bills. After several hours had been devoted to its consideration, it was adopted with substantial unanimity.

The following is the program agreed upon:

The House Committee of Appropriations will forthwith prepare for introduction three bills as follows:

First—The Army Appropriation bill which was vetoed by the President, with the following new section to take the place of the section upon which the President based his veto

"SEC. 6. That no money appropriated by this act is appropriated or shall be paid for subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any part of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State."

Second—A bill extending the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation act of June 19, 1878, for one year from the 30th inst., for the same sums and purposes therein specified, except in regard to the apportionment of the clerical force in some of the Executive departments, which is left to the discretion of the Committee on Appropriations.

Provision will also be made in this bill for the salaries of certain offices created since the passage of the act which is to be extended. The bill will contain no general legislation except that portion of the recently vetoed bill known as "McMahon's amendment," which provides for the repeal of certain laws regulating the payment of pensions, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out for arrearages of pensions the remainder of the ten million dollars hitherto held as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency.

Last year's bill, which it is thus proposed to re-enact, provided for salaries of all United States Judges, District Attorneys and United States Marshals, but made no appropriation for "Judicial expenses," which, however, were subsequently provided for in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Hence it was agreed by the caucus that the Committee on Appropriations shall report,

Third—A bill making appropriations for the expenses of the Courts of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes. The first section of this bill will appropriate in detail about $27,700,000 for all estimated judicial expenses, such as fees of jurors and witnesses, the safe keeping of prisoners and all other ordinary items of expenditures under the Department of Justice, except for compensation of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals of Elections. The bill will neither mention nor make provisions for any such officers. Attached to this section will be a proviso fixing the pay of jurors at two dollars per day, to which will be added (substantially in the same terms) those sections of the vetoed appropriation bill which provide for amendments respecting the method of drawing juries and for the total abolition of the jurors' test oath.

The second section of this bill will provide that no portion of money therein appropriated shall be used for fees, salaries, compensation or expenses of any person employed under and by virtue of title 26 of the Revised Statutes. This title comprises Federal election laws which authorize the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals of elections, and provide for their compensation.

The third section will read as follows:

"The sums appropriated by this act are in full for persons and public service embraced in its provisions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no officer of the government shall, during any fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability until a sum sufficient to meet such contract, or to pay such liability shall have first been appropriated by Congress."

The following prohibition embodies the language of the existing law with the addition of an explicit reference to "liabilities" as well as "contracts."

The Committee on Appropriations will meet to-morrow to prepare measures in accordance with the determination of the caucus above described.

The proceedings to-day were harmonious, there being no material differences of opinion except in regard to the Army bill, and the advisory committees' recommendation on this subject being opposed by only a few members of the House, while the Senators present were unanimous in sustaining the entire report.

THE NEW PROGRAM NO BACKDOWN.

Senator Thurman, in behalf of the Joint Committee, submitted a report, and explained its features and the grounds upon which the committee base their conclusions. In the course of his speech of considerable length and earnestness, he scouted the idea that the adoption of the course proposed by the committee could be considered a backing down on the part of the Democracy. He declared it to be a fact known to every gentleman present that no Democratic caucus and no Democratic committee of the caucus has ever taken the position that supplies should be refused until the President should acquiesce on their demand for the repeal of certain objectionable statues. These repeal measures were proposed because they were believed to be right, and they were placed on appropriation bills simply as the most convenient method of passage in point of time, and as a method of giving greater prospect of Presidential approval. The President had taken the responsibility of opposing the will of the people, and had be really given the Democracy the benefit of the issues thus raised, Congress could now exercise its constitutional right to designate the purposes for which the money it appropriates shall be used. Referring to the proposed omission of any appropriation for supervisors and deputy marshals, Mr. Thurman said: "Does anyone believe that the President will attempt to coerce us? Yet this would be the attitude he would assume were he to refuse the approval of a bill appropriating money for various specific objects on the ground that it does not contain an appropriation for some other purposes."

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS ON THE SITUATION.

Representatives Blackburn and Clymer, in brief speeches argued that the Army bill should be made more stringent so as to absolutely prohibit the use of troops at the polls.

General Johnston expressed his opinion that the language of the sixth section should be more direct and positive.

Senator Bayard supported the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, and in reply to advocates of a more determined stand insisted that it would be mere folly to send measures to the President in such terms as are certain to elicit Presidential vetoes. He also deprecated, in language of strong condemnation, the idea of adjourning without providing all necessary supplies for the support of the Government. In conclusion, he reiterated his well known views in favor of abstinence from general legislation at this session and of the adjournment of Congress immediately after the enactment of appropriation bills.

Representative Stephens hoped the Committee's report would be adopted. He said it met his views entirely.

Representatives Morrison, Reagan and Casey Young also advocated its adoption.

Representative Atkins replied to various questions concerning some of the features proposed in the bills. In response to an inquiry of Speaker Randall whether it would not be better to make provision in an ordinary way for the objects covered by last year's Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill instead of merely continuing that measure, Mr. Atkins said the design of the committee in advising the latter course was to economize time, as last year's bill comprised some ninety pages of printed matter, and if considered item by item in Committee of the Whole would probably occupy a week or ten days.

The caucus adjourned shortly after six o'clock, having been in session nearly three hours.

SESSION OF THE CABINET.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, Secretary Sherman gave an account of the refunding operations of the Treasury which has just closed. The death of ex-Senator Shields was mentioned with regret. Secretary McCrary will order a military escort to be present at the funeral.

SECRETARY M'CRARY NOMINATED TO BE JUDGE DILLON'S SUCCESSOR.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following: "I nominate George W. McCrary of Iowa, to be Judge of the Eighth United States Judicial Circuit, in place of John F. Dillon, resigned, the resignation to take effect on the first day of September, 1879, and this nomination is to be for the vacancy thus created."

PROVISIONS OF NEW BILL RELATING TO JURIES.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Following is the full text of the bill reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day, as a substitute for Bayard's bill, which provided simply for the repeal of sections 820 and 821, Revised Statutes, prescribing the "jury test oath." This new measure will form part of the Democratic Caucus bill by which appropriations for judicial expenses are to be provided.

A bill in relation to juries and to repeal sections 801, 820 and 821 and part of 809 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Be it Enacted, Etc., That the per diem pay of each juror, grand or petit, in any Court of the United States shall be two dollars and fifty cents, and that the last clause of section 809, Revised Statutes of the United States, which refers to the State of Pennsylvania, and sections 801, 820 and 821, Revised Statutes of the United States, are hereby repealed; and that all such jurors, grand and petit, including those summoned during the session of Court, shall be publicly drawn from a box containing the names of not less than three hundred persons possessing qualifications prescribed in section 800, Revised Statutes, which names shall have been placed therein by the Clerk of such Court, and a Commissioner be appointed by a Judge thereof, which Commissioner shall be a citizen residing in the district in which such court is held, of good standing, and a well known member of the principal political party opposing that to which the Clerk may belong; the Clerk and said Commissioner each to place one name in said box alternately until the whole number required shall be placed therein, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any judge in a district in which such is now the practice, from ordering names of jurors to be drawn from the boxes used by the authorities in selecting juries in the highest courts of the State; and no person shall serve as petit juror more than one term in any one year, nor be compelled to serve as such juror more than two weeks at any term, unless it be necessary in order to complete the trial of a cause in which he may have been empannelled; and all juries to serve in courts after the passage of this act shall be drawn in conformity herewith. All general and special laws in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE.

Official papers in the Fitz John Porter case, have been delivered to the President. It is understood he will refer them to Congress in a few days.

Where A. T. Stewart's Money Goes.

When the late A. T. Stewart, the merchant millionaire of New York, bought ten thousand acres on Jamaica plains, Long Island, and entered upon a vast but well-considered scheme of improving it, he also caused a town to be laid out on the estate, which is within easy distance by rail to New York. To this prospective town he gave the name of Garden City, and among his plans was one to make it the seat of a system of colleges, with parks and grounds, a grand Episcopalian cathedral costing over a million, and a noble residence for the bishop, all so richly endowed as to make the scheme an assured success. Garden City is to be a sort of American Oxford. The colleges will be so munificently equipped as to surpass, if possible, all other similar institutions in this country. Judge Hilton is quoted as saying:

"The entire expenses of a student, male or female, for board, washing, attendance and tuition in every form shall not exceed $300 per collegiate year of 40 weeks. Beside this, there will be offered every year as many free scholarships as possible. The institutions, although endowed by an estate owned by an Episcopalian family, will be entirely unsectarian in character. They will be conducted upon a policy—far more conservative in many things than that which rules and ruins many collegiate institutions—that may be likened to a revival of the old English system. But the pupils will be well and carefully educated amid beautiful and moral surroundings, and in a state of comfort as closely approaching luxury as college life may prudently go. Garden City will become literally a college town, every rood being owned by the college management, and everything being conducted for the college good."

There is also to be a divinity school, and all the buildings are to be in the English gothic style and fire-proof. The male college building is to be finished by September, 1880. The female college, for which provision also is made, is to be completed within the following year.

James D. Fish of New York, has been appointed receiver of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company. Fish gives $200,000 security and deposits receipts, papers, etc., with the Mutual Trust Company of New York.

EWING AND RICE,

The Ticket That Will Sweep Ohio in October.

A Large Convention, Great Enthusiasm, Good Nominations and a Ringing Platform.

The Buckeye Democracy Going into Battle to Win.

The Bloody Shirt Banner Submerged by Union Soldiers.

The Greenbackers go Through the Form of a Ticket,

But October Will Find a United Opposition to Foster and Hayes.

A Day's Work that Will Cheer the Democracy of the Union.

Free Elections, an Honest Ballot Impartial Juries.

[Special Dispatch to The Pitsburgh Post.]

The Convention the Most Enthusiastic for Years Past.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—The political excitement, which has been on a constant increase for weeks past, reached white heat this morning, and the conclusion of the ong agony is hailed with satisfaction by everybody, except, perhaps, some disappointed politicians and their friends. The Democratic State Convention, held here today, was the largest, most enthusiastic and by far most exciting convention in the annals of the State, at least for years past.

General Satisfaction With the Ticket.

The ticket nominated is considered on all sides one of unusual strength and availability, and general satisfaction is expressed to-night in all Democratic quarters. It is Ewing and Rice who will lead the Democratic hosts to victory this coming fall. The combination is in view of the turmoil of political events immediately preceding to-day, perhaps a peculiar one, but its strength is undisputed.

The Convention met at the Opera House at eleven o'clock, the unreserved portions of the hall being packed with spectators on hand early for the preliminary skirmish o the great struggle. The morning was pu in in effecting a temporary organization and appointing the requisite committees.

Gen. Steedman's Speech.

Gen. James B. Steedman of Toledo, the old hero of Chickamauga, was Temporary Chairman, and his speech was, of course, the principal feature of the morning proceedings. He sounded the Democratic key-note, confining himself entirely to war issues, and said the time had now come when the fighting Democrats of the North must assert their claims for their share in crushing out the rebellion. He claimed farther that at the close of the war every prominent military commander, with two or three honorable exceptions, had been furnished by the Democratic party. His speech was a notable one, and was received with great enthusiasm.

At the afternoon session a permanent organization was effected by the selection of General Sam Hunt of Cincinnati, as President.

Ewing Nominated for Governor.

Governor Bishop and Generals Ewing, Rice and Ward were put in nomination for Governor. The first ballot was not decisive, but as the second ballot continued, it became evident that Rice was gaining strength. Many changes were noticeable, most of which favored Rice as against Bishop, and Ewing as against both the other candidates. Ewing's friends stuck fast to him, and their ranks received fresh accessions, drawn most altogether from Bishop's strength. It soon became evident that Ewing's nomination was inevitable, whereupon a stampede was made for him which resulted in his nomination on this ballot. The nomination thereupon was made unanimous.

Gen. Rice was then nominated unanimously and by acclamation for Lieutenant Governor.

At this point the enthusiasm of the Convention reached its climax, and the body became perfectly wild and utterly beyond control, and it was some time before order could be secured from out the chaos of confusion which prevailed. Order having finally been obtained, however, the nominations proceeded, and the ticket was completed by nominating Judge W. J. Gilmore for Supreme Judge, Anthony Howells for Treasurer, Chas. Reemelin for Auditor, Isaiah Pillars for Attorney General, and Patrick O'Marah for Member of the Board of Public Works.

The Ticket a Strong One.

The ticket altogether is one of the strongest ever put in the field in Ohio Ewing and Rice are men of National reputation as statesmen and soldiers, and every element and the three nationalities are represented, the soft money and conservative Democrats, the soldier element, and German, Irish and Welsh are all represented on the ticket, which, besides, in its composition, is well distributed geographically. It is conceded on all hands to be an exceptionally strong one, and one that will win.

All Factions Acquiesce in the Result.

The contesting factions are conciliated and every one acquiesces in the result. Gov. Bishop is disappointed but accepts the result gracefully. The Thurman element is satisfied and every one is happy. There never has been such unanimity of feeling but once since the nomination of Vallandigham in 1863.

Republicans Concede the Ticket a Strong One.

Even Republicans admit the strength of the ticket. Ohio will be heard from in October. She is booming now.

The Greenbackers.

The Nationals also held their State Convention here to-day, and it proved a very respectable side show to the big Democratic circus. Both parties ratified to-night.

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[By Associated Press.]

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—The Democratic State Convention assembled in the Opera House at ten o'clock. General James Steedman of Toledo, was chosen Temporary Chairman, and Allen O. Myers of Columbus, Temporary Secretary.

In taking the Chair, General Steedman made a ringing five minute speech, the point of which was that the time had come when the Democratic party should insist upon claiming its full share in the honors of the late war. He compared the records of the Republicans and Democrats in the war, and claimed that the latter deserved a full share of credit for putting down the rebellion. He said the Republicans of Ohio had swung the "bloody shirt" to the breeze and the Democrats would meet the issue.

After selecting committees, a recess was taken until two o'clock.

The Democratic Convention reassembled at two o'clock. All portions of the State were reported fully represented. Samuel F. Hunt of Cincinnati was chosen permanent Chairman.

The Convention at half past three o'clock proceeded to ballot for Governor, Rice, Bishop and Ewing being the candidates. The first ballot resulted as follows: Bishop, 207; Rice, 257; Ewing, 160.

Before the second ballot was announced, votes began to change to Ewing from Bishop, and from that time out there was a stampede, and Ewing was declared nominated with a hurrah.

THE FULL TICKET.

The Convention nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Thomas Ewing of Fairfield.

Lieutenant Governor—A. V. Rice of Putnam.

Treasurer—Anthony Howells of Stark.

Auditor—Charles Reemelin of Hamilton.

Judge of the Supreme Court—W. J. Gilmore of Preble.

Attorney General—Isaiah Pillars of Allen.

Member of Board of Public Works—Patrick O'Marah of Cuyahoga.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted by the Convention with great enthusiasm.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio demand free and fair elections, and to that end denounce all interference with elections by the military power; that the experience of this and other countries has abundantly proved that the presence of troops at the polls is destructive of free dom of elections, and is incompatible with the existence of free institutions; that the laws enacted by Congress, which, under the pretence of regulating the manner of Congressional elections interfere with the election of State officers and overthrow the laws of the States governing the choice of such officers, are unconstitutional, and for that reason ought to be repealed; that they are also instrumentalities of fraud, force and corruption, by which the party in power uses the money of the people to corrupt, and thousands of irresponsible officers to harrass and coerce the voters, and especially by force and fraud to deprive our naturalized citizens of the right to vote, and for these reasons, also, said laws ought to be immediately repealed.

Resolved, That impartial juries are essential to the administration of justice, and thereby to the preservation of liberty. That no man can be se cure in his person or property when the juries are packed and controlled by the Government for despotic and partisan purposes. That under the Federal Jury laws now in existence, juries may be and have been so packed and controlled, and the highest interests of justice and free government require that these laws be changed so as to secure fair, impartial and independent juries in the Federal Courts.

Resolved, That the Republican minority in Congress, by refusing to vote supplies to maintain the Government unless the majority would agree to the use of troops at the polls, and also to the maintenance of the unconstitutional, corrupting, violent and unjust Election laws aforesaid, and the President of the United States by his unprecedented use of the veto power, in order to perpetuate said laws, and the use of armed men at the polls, have shown a spirit of faction and a devotion to party success, instead of the welfare of the country and the preservation of its Constitution and liberties that demand the condemnation of the whole American people.

Resolved, That President Hayes, by his frequent interposition of the veto in order to defeat legislation that was plainly constitutional, that in no way interfered with the independence of any other department of the Government and had received the most mature consideration of Congress, has shown an utter disregard of the considerations and principles that induced the insertion of the veto power in the Constitution, and a like disregard of the wishes and welfare of the people.

Resolved, That we declare it as the sense of the Democracy of Ohio that not a dollar should be appropriated by Congress to pay soldiers, Marshals, Deputy Marshals or Supervisors of Elections to interfere with or control elections.

Resolved, That the efforts of the Republican party to open and keep alive the war feeling between the North and South are to be condemned by every lover of his country.

Resolved, That we reaffirm the financial principles heretofore advocated by the Democratic party of Ohio, that the issue of money in any form and the regulation thereof belong to the general Government alone, and ought not to be delegated or entrusted to individuals or corporations; that we, therefore, oppose the perpetuation of the present national banking system as a means of control over the currency of the country, and demand the gradual substitution of treasury notes for national bank currency to be made receivable for all dues and a legal tender equally with coin, such Government issues to be regulated upon principles established by legislation or organic law, so as to secure the greatest possible stability of value.

Resolved, That after changing the valuation of all property from the scale of paper money, by which the heavy burden of debts now resting up on the people were created, to the former level of gold and silver, the change then made in the metallic standard itself by the demonetization of silver was a monstrous fraud upon the people, cunningly devised in the interest of the holders of bonds, that should be condemned as in violation of every principle of honest dealings, and a covert assault upon the fundamental rights of property; and we therefore demand the full restoration of silver to its original place as a money metal, the same as gold.

Resolved, That the rapid increase of the interest bearing debt of the Government under the present Administration ought to excite the serious apprehension of the people. We demand that the further increase of the bonded debt in time of peace be stopped and it be put in process of extinction.

Resolved, That the attack made upon the State Legislature in the Republican platform is wholly undeserved, and that the Legislature, in its arduous work of codifying the laws of the State and the reduction of fees and salaries of county officers, and the passage of a law to protect the ballot and prevent bribery at elections, deserves the commendation of the people of the State.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Government to maintain to its fullest extent the doctrine that a man may in good faith change his habitation and become a citizen of any other country. We should protect in every part of the world all our naturalized citizens as we would our native born, and should resist all improper claims upon them by Governments to which they no longer owe allegiance. We demand that existing treaties with all foreign Governments be rigidly enforced, and that early steps be taken to obtain from the German Empire a fuller recognition of the rights of expatriation and of the right of our naturalized citizens returning, or having property there, by a modification of the treaty existing between us.

AN ADDITIONAL RESOLUTION.

Frank Hurd, on behalf of the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we request the Democratic members of Congress not to vote any appropriation to any army until provision shall have been made that such army shall not be employed to influence or intimidate the people at the polls.

This resolution was defeated by a heavy vote.

The Democratic State Central Committee met to-night but adjourned without electing an Executive Committee.

Prominent on the Committee on Resolutions were Gen. Warner, Gen. Morgan and Frank Hurd, whose names were received with applause. John G. Thompson was named as a member of the State Central Committee.

THE CANDIDATES.

SKETCH OF HON. THOMAS EWING.

General Thomas Ewing nominated for Governor, is the son of the great Whig Statesman of Ohio, Senator and Cabinet minister, whose name he bears. He was born at Lancaster, Ohio, August 7, 1829; graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, 1854; a lawyer; was a member of the Peace Conference from Kansas in 1860; was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas 1861-'62; served in the Union army as Colonel Eleventh Kansas Infantry Volunteers, August, 1862; Brigadier General United States Volunteers, September, 1863; Brevet Major General United States Volunteers, March, 1865; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, 1873-'74; was elected to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses as a Democrat, and is now a member of the House. General Ewing is one of the ablest and most powerful stump speakers in a State renowned for this species of oratory. He is singularly entertaining on the stump, and can hold a crowd by the hour while he discusses intricate questions of taxation and finance. He is one of the few speakers who can make figures interesting.

GENERAL AMERICUS V. RICE

of Ottowa, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was born at Perrysville, Richland (now Ashland) county, Ohio, November 18, 1835; educated at the common schools and at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio; graduated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1860; was a law student until April 12, 1861, when he enlisted as a private soldier in the Union army; was promoted to Second Lieutenant and Captain in the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, and served under General Cox in West Virginia until the expiration of his term of enlistment, in August, 1864; immediately raised a company, and parts of others, for the Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, and was successively promoted to Captain, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of that regiment, and Brigadier General of United States Volunteers; discharged the service January, 1866, and has since been manager of the private banking house of C. H. Rice & Co., Ottawa, Ohio; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1872; was elected to Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses. General Rice left one of his legs on a Southern battlefield, and has been known as the champion of the interests of the private soldiers in Congress. He was Chairman of the Committee on Pensions of the last House, and is the author and was the active and successful advocate of the bill equalizing pensions passed by the last House.

GREENBACK CONVENTION.

THE TICKET NOMINATED—TEXT OF THE PLATFORM.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—The State Greenback Convention assembled in the City Hall at 10 o'clock. Sidney Hildreth of Huron, was chosen temporary Chairman

A dispatch was read from Congressman De La Matyr, Washington, advising the Convention to stand firm and uncompromising. The stage was decorated with banners denouncing coalition. After effecting a temporary organization the Convention took a recess for dinner.

The Nationals in State Convention nominated the following ticket:

Governor—Gen. A. Saunders Piatt of Logan.

Lieutenant Governor—Hugo Preyor of Stark.

Auditor—Andrew Roy of Jackson.

Treasurer—Charles Jenkins of Mahoning

Supreme Judge—A. M. Jackson of Cuyahoga.

Attorney General—James C. Crogan of Hocking.

Member of the Board of Public Works—George W. Platt of Hamilton.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted:

The National Greenback party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, adopt the following declaration of principles as our platform, and go before the people thereon with the consciousness of thereby performing a sacred duty to our fellow American citizens as sovereigns of a free republic.

In the recognition and distribution of civil and political rights and privileges, there should be no favoritism on account of birth, color, creed or financial condition.

The general Government should issue an ample volume of full legal tender currency to meet the business needs of the country and to promptly pay all of its debts.

We recognize the deplorable commercial and industrial condition of our country as something appalling to contemplate, and we unhesitatingly hold the old parties responsible for the nefarious and ruinous policy pursued, and point to their record as full and complete evidence to the people that it is folly to look for relief from either, and we unhesitatingly charge this suffering and degradation as the result of the legislation of the last quarter of a century, being solely in the interest of the monied aristocracy and corrupt corporations.

The funding of the national debt into long time bonds, to be paid over and over in the form of interest, absorbing the wealth of the nation, making business prosperity an impossibility, reducing the laborer to a condition of semi-slavery, and redering the welfare of the nation subservient to the interests of the bondholding class, is an outrage so stupendous that any political party that sanctions it is unworthy the support of intelligent and honest men.

We are inflexibly opposed to the issue by the Government of interest bearing bonds of any description for any purpose whatever.

The national banking system should be immediately abolished.

A tariff amply sufficient for the protection of American industries should be maintained till a free financial system may have shown it to be unnecessary to tax labor for the support of capital.

All internal revenue taxes should be dispensed with, and a graduated income tax substituted.

We demand the immediate calling in and payment of all United States bonds in full legal tender money. (There was great applause when this was read.)

We demand an equalization of bounties for soldiers.

We denounce all references to our late civil war of a malicious and insulting nature as revolutionary and wholly inconsistent with the principles of free government and antagonistic to the restoration of the old motto, "United we stand, divided we fall."

ANOTHER PLATFORM AND A ROW.

A platform reported by General Sherwood, as the minority of the Committee on Resolutions, called out a bitter discussion, and when it was voted down, a number of delegates left the Convention.

BOLTING GREENBACKERS TO NOMINATE A NEW TICKET.

General Carey, General Sherwood and other gentlemen who participated in the Greenback Convention to-day held a meeting to-night at which speeches were made denouncing the action of that Convention. A resolution was adopted to issue a call for another Convention to meet at Toledo, June 17, to nominate a new ticket.

HARRISBURG.

Heated Bribery Debate in the House.

The Accused Members Find Many Defenders.

Wolfe and Others Make a Warm Fight for the Honor of the House.

A Resolution Adopted that the Accused be Heard by Counsel.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

THE HOUSE BEHIND IN ITS WORK.

HARRISBURG, June 3.—A full House answered the call to order this morning. But three working days remain until the close of the session, and much important business is unfinished. A calendar of Senate bills of four closely printed pages the size of the largest foolscap paper confront the members from the desks.

THE BRIBERY DEBATE.

Mr. Wolfe rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The committee appointed by the House to investigate the charges of corruption and improper influences in connection with House bill No. 103, known as "The Riot Damage Bill," have reported that Emile J. Petroff, member of this House from the Fifth district of Philadelphia, has been guilty of a violation of section 30, article 3 of the Constitution, and the 1st section of the act of Assembly of April 29th, 1878, defining and prescribing punishment for corrupt solicitation of the General Assembly, &c., and

WHEREAS, In opinion of this House such finding of said committee is in accordance with the evidence; therefore be it

Resolved, That the said Emile J. Petroff be and he is hereby expelled from the House for a violation of said section 30, article 3 of the Constitution, and the said first section of the Act of Assembly of April 29th, 1874, in connection with said bill, and his seat is hereby declared vacant.

Mr. Faunce (Philadelphia) immediately stated that he first desired the report to be adopted; that there were others whom he (Faunce) wished to present as guilty.

Mr. Wolfe replied that the committee had not in their report gone as far as some people would like, but each case must stand on its own merits.

Mr. Davis (Philadelphia) supported Faunce, and Hewit (Blair) came to the aid of Wolfe. He was very clear in his statements.

The members watched in almost breathless silence the progress of the fight.

Mr. Davis, in a few pathetic words about a man being on trial for more than his life, urged that the accused should be heard, especially when cute and cunning lawyers were conducting the prosecution.

WARM DEFENDERS FOR IMPLICATED MEMBERS.

Mr. Davis wanted each man to be heard by counsel.

Mr. Wolfe said that was impracticable That the sessions of the committee had been open, and the accused named in this resolution (Petroff) had met his accusors face to face, and he had a full and ample opportunity to rebut with any testimony he thought he could successfully contradict.

Mr. Fenlon (Cambria) rose, evidently laboring under a stress of excitement. He wanted the report printed, he wanted delay. Pale and weak he continued at some time a rambling talk, it was not an argument, on the irregularity of the committee, its report and its pending resolution. He said he had no feeling in the matter, but his voice and manner, told a contrary tale.

Speaker Long reminded the House that the arguments on the question should be confined to the resolution before the House, and warned them not to be led off by the side issues which hedged this question in.

Mr. Brooks (Cameron), as if to illustrate the necessity of the Speaker's caution, immediately commenced to spout from a pile of manuscript thick as the Bible. Brooks is the man who gets off the funny lectures occasionally. As the temperature of the House is about that of a well heated bake-oven, much restlessness is exhibited when he commences, with his broken voice to choke and yell from his desk. He is defending Rumberger. If you ever heard a chicken choke, and sling out a half squawk half whistle as it cleared its throat, you have heard Brooks in his oratorical grandeur. Occasionally he let in a long drawl like the closing warnings of some class exhorter, and then again his choke-chicken notes came thick and fast. He got out in the middle aisle and talked about his "constituo-ents," and then he quoted poetry. Holy Moses, what a farce some people can enact. "Im-poon our manhood," says the learned Cameronian, "if we expel Rumberger,"—he seemed to have Rumberger on the brain—"the eagle over the door would shriek, the bronze statue of Washington would get up and dig out of the library, and the statues of Pallas and Mars would weep over the outrage."

At the close of this exhibition the House was in an applauding condition.

Ex-Senator Sherwood (Northumberland) then rose, and said it would be difficult to tell what the question was before the House if they were to judge from the remarks of Brooks. That the question before the House was the amendment of Mr. Davis to let parties be heard by counsel.

Mr. Faunce moved a separate session for the consideration of the report.

THE QUESTIONS BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Mr. Wolfe then got the floor and spoke carefully on the action of the Committee. He spoke of the difficulty of bringing the Committee to a unanimous agreement. There were four points in the report to be considered. First, the cases of the members implicated, and then the action to dispose of those outside parties who were implicated.

Mr. Faunce followed in an earnest manner. He demanded a vote on the report first before the cases were taken up. The proposition had no parallel in this Legislature. He (Faunce) said he would sooner vote for the expulsion of Silverthorn who had violated the prayer to lead us not into temptation and to censure Wolfe who had so advised him.

Mr. Wolfe, calm and collected, asked Mr. Faunce if the conduct of himself or of Mr. Silverthorn had anything to do with the action of Mr. Petroff? He said he would meet Mr. Faunce or any other man on his conduct, and if he wanted to draw that battle now he could have it.

Speaker Long saw the bog into which Faunce was floundering, and came to his relief and called him to confine himself to the question.

Mr. Wolfe, the white of whose eye now glistened across the hall like the eye of some wild animal, glanced across to Hewit, who sat on the Democratic side, and said he was willing to defend his conduct in the matter, and sat down.

Mr. Hewit then rose and opposed the Faunce amendment. He is a clean cut talker. He (Hewit) was for the committee and against Faunce.

Very well, said Mr. Faunce,

Mr. Hewit increased the speed of his tongue and the force of his argument. The Committee, he said, had to begin some place, and this committee of five honest men have said Petroff is guilty of a violation of the laws. The report of the committee was a judicious report. "They had not lugged in any one where the oath of one man was set off by the oath of another." Then he spoke of the high public duty that Wolfe was discharging, and felt sure none of them had any feeling in the matter. Each case should be tried by itself.

Mr. Messenger (Washington) called the Chair, and said he was opposed to all night sessions, that there was plenty of daylight in which to settle this matter.

A DEFENDER OF PETROFF.

Mr. Davis wanted to know why Petroff was mentioned first.

Mr. Wolfe then replied in his bland way. This was the reason. Because on a former occasion Petroff had been subject to the discipline of this House. This House was a Republican House, Mr. Petroff was a Republican, and every propriety and all justice pointed to this course. It was the intention of the committee to present immediately a resolution to expel Mr. Smith, a Democrat. That was the reason.

It silenced Davis for a while, but he soon raised to a shouting tone. He said he did not care who came to the defense of the gentleman from Erie. His character was more damnably ruined than any man named in the investigation. He then went off on a tirade against Silverthorn for not delivering the letter from Kemble to Davis [which read: Dear Lish, pair all our members, &c.] Davis took his seat after the little spurt, all in a sweat, and the members all laughed.

WOLFE WARMS UP.

He comes up promptly after Davis sits down and says the impression has been studiously spread abroad that Petroff had been on a former occasion expelled for conduct unbecoming a member, and not for a violation of the law. He then went into a history of Petroff's expulsion on the Boom bill, which was listened to with marked attention. No criminal lawyer I heard ever marshaled his evidence with greater accuracy or more force. His tongue ran trippingly, and as he wound each circumstance out, you would think the trial had taken place but yesterday.

Petroff rises to question Wolfe. His scooped up nose and timid manner contrasted strongly with the opposite looks and manner of Wolfe. Petroff's voice is scarcely audible and Wolfe continues.

Al. Crawford, who is a good parliamentarian, asked Wolfe a question and said the debate on that old expulsion was all out of order, but he did not insist on a strict adherence to the rules.

THE DEBATE GROWING EXCITED.

It was near the hour of adjournment when the tally was through, when Wolfe again took the floor. He read his arguments in the first expulsion of Petroff; also, that of Alex. Simpson, Petroff's attorney. In defending Silverthorn, he said but for Silverthorn this investigation would never have been pushed to the present point.

Mr. Faunce interrupted him.

Mr. Wolfe warmed up, and raised his voice. Other interruptions were attempted, but Wolfe was now aroused, and he would not listen to it. As he leaned over in reading from the *Record* his face crimsoned with the exertion, his voice when he straightened up, raised and deepened. He thrilled the audience. "I say I advised Silverthorn to inform on these people, to expose their foul and corrupt practices, which has been for years to my knowledge and observation carried on in this House.

A recess was then taken.

A tremendous pressure was brought to bear against the expulsion of any one.

The debate will solidify those who voted against the Riot bill into a vote for expulsion, although many of them now assert they will not vote to expel any one.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House reassembled in the afternoon and resumed the consideration of the Petroff expulsion resolution. Messrs. Wolfe and Faunce indulged in a heated discussion.

Mr. Davis' proviso admitting counsel for the accused was adopted, and Robert A. Lamberton and Senator Herr then defended Petroff in able arguments. Mr. Hewit replied.

RESOLUTION TO EXPEL PETROFF LOST.

The ayes and nays were called on the resolution to expel Petroff, which was defeated—yeas, 98; nays, 88. Less than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the resolution fell. Taylor and O'Neill voted for expulsion.

Following is the vote:

FOR EXPULSION.

Messrs. Anderson, Banks, Bowman, Bradford, Brant, Cargill, Cassidy, Colborn, Dannehower, Davis (A. C.), Demuth, Dewoodey, Drum, Dunham, Eberly, Eldred, Elliott, Emery, Lewis, Fenlon, Foster, Foust, Fulton (A. H.), Fulton (W. T.), Gammell, Gephart, Gilland, Gordon, Graff, Graham (Geo. H.), Hackett, Hall, Hallowell, Harkness, Heller, Hewit, Hill (John), Hines, Holman, Humphreys, Kahl, Kirk, Knittle, Landis (John H.), Law, Leighty, Lerch, Liggett, Madill, Mapes, Marker, McCachran, McCloskey, McFarlan, McKee, Messenger, Miller, Moore, Murray, Myers, Neill (James), Newbaker, Nichols, Nicholson, O'Neill, Patterson (Findley), Phillips, Porter, Provins, Reeder, Rhoads, Riegel, Roberts, Scanlon, Schaeffer, Scholl, Schrock, Sellers, Shear, Sherwood (D. L.), Short, Smith (C. A.), Smith (J. B.), Smith (J. E.), Smith (S. J.), Stephens (A. W.), Taylor, Thickstun, Underwood, Vanderslice, Warden, Weist, Wheeler, White (J. B.), White (W. R.), Wolfe, Woodruff, Worthington, Zern.

AGAINST EXPULSION.

Messrs. Ackerly, Bailey, Baldwin, Barrett, Bennet, Blackmer, Boone, Bordner, Brooks, Burgess, Burton, Butler, Campbell (A. B.), Campbell (Wm.), Caughey, Clarke, Conry, Crawford, Davis (E. W.), Donahue, Doyle, Earley, Edwards, Elder (A. J.), Evans, Fabel, Farr, Faunce, Flinn, Frazer, Fullerton, Fulmer, Gantz, Fatchell, Gaus, Gearing, Gentner, Gillespie, Graham (W.), Greenawalt, Hazlet, Hill (Jos. M.), Hill (Jos. M.), Hill (Wm.), Holgate, Hoverter, Hoyer, Huhn, Jarecki, Jones, Kincaid, Kockersperger, Landis (Jos. H.), Lewis, Lowing, Matlack, Magill, McCandless, Miner, Mooney, Neail (A. C.), Noble, O'Lenihan, Palsgrove, Patterson (W. H., 7th dis.), Patterson (W. H., 9th dis.), Pollock, Redfern, Reynolds (Jno. A.), Reynolds (T. J.), Rumberger, Seaton, Sherwood (Geo. E.), Shoener, Smith (Geo. F.), Snavely, Souder, Stephens (Jno. W.), Strien, Sweney, Thompson, Voegtly, Walker (Alex.), Walker (Jas. D.), Welsh, Wilson, Yarker, Long (Speaker).

Rumberger will be tried to-morrow. Linn Bartholomew will appear as counsel.

The evening session was confined to consideration of Senate bills on second reading.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, June 4.—Wednesday morning saw the House in an anxious mood. Wolfe insisted in bringing up his resolution to expel George F. Smith and Rumberger. Much feeling was manifested against Wolfe for attempting this conceded fruitless attempt to expel the two less guilty members when Petroff had gone free. The resolution was offered. Davis made the same amendments.

Mr. Faunce moved an indefinite postponement on account of the action of the House yesterday.

Mr. Wolfe, in a short speech, pressed the case.

Mr. Faunce replied.

Mr. Smith had sent for Hon. Edward R. Worrell as counsel, and he and General McCandless took front seats with Smith, when the ball opened.

Mr. Nicholson (Jefferson) said, after the exhibition yesterday, he thought it would be about as well to offer resolutions expelling every one who had anything to do with the investigation.

Mr. Halloweil (Montgomery) said he thought that if the money had been offered in the middle aisle before the whole house, he did not think there would have been any one expelled for it.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS STOOD UP.

On the long fight yesterday the Democrats stood up well. As the roll call went on it was evident that two Democrats for every one Republican had voted for the expulsion of Petroff. When the footing was announced, that proved to be the exact case:

For expulsion, Democrats	60
For expulsion, Republicans	30
For expulsion, Greenbackers	8
Total	98
Against expulsion, Democrats	15
Against expulsion, Republicans	65
Against expulsion, Greenbackers	8
Total	88

The Democrats were greatly disgusted this morning at the Republicans. The scene last night when the debate was going on was one seldom seen here. The galleries were packed, and every inch of space occupied around the clerk's desk. It is less exciting to-day, but the galleries are crowded with ladies, principally members' wives.

DOYLE ON HIS METAL.

Doyle the Greenback member from Huntingdon county who was a member of the Investigating Committee, explained his vote of yesterday. Doyle rises in eloquent passages some times. He has a loud voice and a fluent command of words. He acquitted himself well.

Mr. Sherwood (Northumberland) took the floor to-day, and reflected on Doyle for signing the report and then voting against it.

AN EXCITING PASSAGE BETWEEN THE SPEAKER AND WOLFE.

Speaker Long called Frazer to the chair, and standing near the desk of Findley Patterson, he addressed the House.

Mr. Wolfe interrupted the Speaker with a point of order that he should stick to the question.

Speaker Long fired up and declined to be interrupted.

Mr. Wolfe told him he made the same point of order on the Speaker that he (the Speaker) had made a few minutes before on the venerable Sherwood.

This was a fact but Long went on. He discussed generally the merits of the Riot bill, and wandered all over the subject. Long is not a persuasive debater. He is too decided, too positive.

Mr. Wolfe attempted to follow, when calls for the previous question came from all parts of the House, but the Speaker (Frazer in the Chair) rapped them down. Wolfe then took a long breath, and went at an analysis of the evidence which prompted the committee to present the report. He then read from the testimony the evidence of Mr. Knittle. Wolfe fought an uninteresting fight to-day. It was conceded before it opened that he could not pass his resolution expelling Smith, and such men as George Graham of Butler, and others expressed the opinion that he had better drop the expulsion res olutions and bend his energies to obtain a committee to prosecute the outsiders, as a failure to-day would weaken his request for a committee which last night would have been granted. But Wolfe would not take any advice. He must have his way or nothing. When he insists on having everything as he wants it, he parts from many who would stand close by him did he yield something to their opinion sometimes. There is no comfort or satisfaction in any friendships that are not cultivated upon the strictest grounds of equality. Wolfe forgets that, when he is unyielding and hence his many defeats.

When Wolfe closed, Faunce moved the immediate adoption of the Davis amendment whereby each person should be heard by counsel. It was agreed to.

SMITH'S DEFENSE.

Hon. Edward R. Worrell opened in behalf of Smith. He said he would not attempt to address himself to any part of the testimony but that which points to Mr. Smith. The gentleman from Huntingdon (Mr. Doyle) says he was not willing to vote for a conviction of Mr. Smith. According to the evidence of Mr. Knittle, he did not seem to know Mr. Smith. That stranger approaches Mr. Knittle and tells him there was money in a bill. Did such evidence ever convict any one? There is not a Court in Christendom that would convict him on this testimony.

If he had no authority from Mr. Davis to make any such a statement, then the testimony of Mr. Davis and Mr. Smith both go against the testimony of Mr. Knittle. He did not ask the House to go anything on the presumption of innocence, but he would take the evidence and that alone. The one conversation between them has been denied. Then Mr. Worrell said he thought Mr. Drum was mistaken as to his coversation. Worrell made a fine legal argument.

General McCandless then spoke. He said he had agreed with Mr. Lamberton that the accused did not need any counsel, but he had been appealed to to say a word in behalf of Mr. Smith. Any one who has every heard McCandless at his best never failed to be delighted with his eloquence. His voice filled every crevice of the hall; the silence was complete as each one tried to catch every one he spoke. It has been ten years since he occupied a seat in the State Senate, and as he talked to-day and thrilled the audience he showed he had not lost power to hold and charm. He spoke of the difficulty of getting a correct story about the same circumstances, and cited the story of Sir Walter Raleigh and the guards, relative to the murder of a soldier; how each one told a different story. Immediately on the close of General McCandless' argument, the House adjourned for dinner.

SMITH RETAINS HIS SEAT.

When the House reassembled, a vote was taken on the resolution to expel Smith, which was defeated by a vote of yeas, 89; nays, 79, not the necessary two-thirds, as follows:

For expulsion—Messrs. Anderson, Bowman, Bradford, Brant, Butler, Cargill, Cassidy, Colborn, Dannehower, Davis, A. C.; Demuth, Dunham, Eberly, Eldred, Elliott, Emery, Lewis; Fenlon, Foster, Foust, Felton, A. H.; Fulton, W. T.; Gammell, Gordon, Graff, Greenawalt Hackett, Hallowwell, Harkness, Heller, Hewit, Hill, John; Hines, Holman, Hoyer, Humphreys, Kahl, Kirk, Landis, John H.; Law, Leighty, Lerch, Liggett, Mapes, Marker, Matlack, McCachran, McCloskey, McFarlan, McKee, Messenger, Miller, Miner, Moore, Morris, Murray, Myers, Nakel, Neil, James; Newbaker, Nichols, Nicholson, Patterson, Findley; Phillips, Porter, Reeder, Reynolds, Jno. A.; Riegel, Roberts, Scanlan, Schaeffer, Scholl, Schrock, Sellers, Shear, Sherwood, D. L.; Short, Smith, S. J.; Stephens, A. W.; Taylor, Thickstun, Underwood, Warden, Watson, Weist, Wheeler, White, J. B.; Wolfe, Woodruff, Worthington—89.

Against expulsion—Messrs. Ackerly, Bailey, Baldwin, Barrett, Bennett, Blackmer, Boone, Bordner, Brooks, Burgess, Campbell, A. B.; Campbell, Wm.; Caughey, Clark, Conry, Crawford, Davis, E. W.; Donahue, Doyle, Earley, Edwards, Elder, A. J.; Emery, David; Evans, Fabel, Farr, Faunce, Flinn, Frazer, Fullerton, Fulmer, Gantz, Gatchell, Gaus, Gearing, Gentner, Gillespie, Graham, Wm.; Hazlet, Hill, Jos. M.; Hill, Wm.; Holgate, Hoverter, Huhn, Jarecki, Jones, Kockersperger; Landis, Jos. H.; Lewis, Lowing, Magill, McCandless, Mooney, Neall, A. C.; Noble, O'Lenihan, Palsgrove, Patterson, W. H., (7th dis.); Patterson, W. H., (9th dis.); Petroff, Pollock, Redfern, Reynolds, T. J.; Rumberger, Sherwood, Geo. E.; Shoener, Souder, Stephens, Jno. W.; Strien, Sweney, Thompson, Truby, Vanderslice, Voegtly, Walker, Alex.; Walker, Jas. D.; Welsh, Yarker, Long—79.

O'Neill, Allegheny; Dewoody, Venango; Knittle, Columbia, declined to vote.

RUMBERGER NARROWLY ESCAPES EXPULSION.

The House then considered a resolution offered by Madill (Bradford), for the expulsion of Rumberger. Senator Herr and Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong (Lycoming) were admitted as counsel for the defense. Messrs. Wolfe and Hewit closed the case.

The vote resulted in ayes, 104; nays, 69. He thus retains his seat.

Mr. Provins (Fayette), was paired with Mr. Sexton in the Smith resolution, but was not paired on Rumberger and voted for expulsion.

Mr. O'Neill declined to vote on Smith, but voted for the expulsion of Rumberger.

The House was engaged on Senate recording bills to-night.

AUDITOR SCHELL ON STATE FINANCES.

In the Senate last night a report from Auditor General Schell was submitted to the effect that the statement of State Treasurer Noyes, showing that there would be a deficit in the Treasury November 30, 1879, of $2,449,519 89, was substantially correct. The Auditor General says:

I have the honor to submit an extract from a report made by me at the request of the committee of the House of Representatives some four months ago, showing the estimated receipts and appropriations of the total revenues of the Commonwealth—including both sinking and general funds—for the year 1878, to wit.:

Estimated revenues from all sources, for 1878, taking as a basis total receipts for 1878		$6,613,417 97
Deduct estimated loss on corporation tax		613,417 97
		$5,000,000 00
Add amount of back taxes which it is believed will be collected		200,000 00
Add balance in Treasury December 1, 1878		1,021,631 26
Total revenues		$6,221,631 26

Estimated expenditures to be made in 1879, taking as a basis amount as per State Treasurer's estimate:

Appropriated in 1878		$7,072,472 80
Deduct following items which will not be required in 1879:		
Interest on the loan paid in 1878	$ 60,434	
Riot claims	584,811	
Centennial managers	6,492	
Repairs to State library	5,000	
Municipal commission	11,000	
J. M. Moorhead's claim	67,879	
Simonton & Olmstead	19,828	— $ 756,035 00
		$6,316,437 60
Add appropriations made 1878, payable 1879		380,000 00
Total expenditures 1879		$6,696,437 60
Total receipts 1879, as above		6,221,531 26
Deficiency

THE BRAVE AT HOME.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash
With smile that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,
Though Heaven alone records the tear,
And Fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As e'er bedewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword
'Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
What though her heart be rent asunder,
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of death around him rattle
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the field of battle!

The mother who conceals her grief
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then, breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God,
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor;
THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FARM CROPS FOR THE SOILING SYSTEM.—In reply to a query of a correspondent as to which is best to raise for an early crop to feed to cows. Hungarian or orchard grass, I would simply state that between the two there is no comparison, as neither would be an early crop this year. Hungarian may be sown any time from the 20th of May to the 1st of July, and I have sown it as late as the 15th of July, securing a good crop by the 1st of September; while that sown about the 20th of May would not be ready to cut till about the 1st of August. From Hungarian you will only get one cutting, as it makes no aftermath and you have but one crop from one seeding.

Orchard grass, if sown early in the spring, might be cut the first time that season about the 1st of August; while it makes a heavy aftermath. The second year it would be ready to cut by the middle of June. These seeds may be obtained at any of the seed stores. Hungarian may be sown at the rate of one bushel to the acre; orchard grass I never sow alone as it grows in tussocks, and for this reason I generally sow two bushels of orchard grass to the acre, mixed with one peck of Kentucky blue grass, one peck of tail meadow oat grass, one peck of perennial rye grass, one peck of Italian rye grass, and five or six pounds of clover. These all bloom about the middle of June.

My correspondent writes that he wants something to feed before corn is ready. I commence for this in the Fall by sowing winter rye, and as soon as the ground will permit I sow spring rye, then barley with clover, then oats and peas. Persons to commence soiling must put in winter rye the Fall before. My winter rye is looking well to-day, but is a full fortnight later than on the average of years. My Spring rye, which was put in the ground about ten days ago, bids fair to make a good crop, and the first sowing of barley has germinated well and promises to be a good crop. But I shall sow more barley this week, with orchard and the other grasses I have already named. They should have been in the ground two or three weeks ago, the season is very backward.

The Hungarian which I shall sow this year will be a second crop, as I shall sow it where my Winter rye, Spring rye, oats and peas are. I have about two acres where I sowed oats and clover, two years ago this Spring, from which I got three crops of clover last year, which I intended to sow with Hungarian this month, but it looks so well and is promising so good a crop that I have concluded to let it go and see what return I can get from it, then plow it and sow Hungarian about the 1st of July.—*American Cultivator.*

REDUCING BONES,—A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* writes: I will give you my experience in disintegrating bones by the use of ashes and lime. My experience is limited, and the success I attained only partial; but I think it pointed the way to more complete success in future trials. Last May, I took a quantity of coarsely broken bones, and made a compact pile, using with them about three barrels of ashes and one-half of a cask of partly air-slaked lime. I made as compact a pile as I could, mixing the ingredients well together, and covering the whole with loam. Then I poured on water until I supposed the whole mass was well moistened, and watered occasionally afterward. Considerable heat was developed, beginning with the slaking of the lime. After the pile had remained about a month, I opened it for use. In the middle of the pile, where the strongest action was developed, nearly all the softer bones were crumbled, and part of the hardest shin-bones were so softened, that I could crush them in my fingers like lumps of clay. Toward the outside of the heap the bones were not much crumbled.

Now I will suggest the changes I would make in trying the experiment again, as I intend to do. I would use a large cask or box, and place it as if I were going to put up a leach of ashes. Then I would put in my bone, ashes and lime, breaking the bone sufficiently to let them pack well, and breaking the lumps of lime small, so it could be evenly mixed with the bones and ashes. After all was put in, I would wet gradually to saturation, and place a vessel to catch any liquid that leached through, and I would keep the whole wet enough to cause some leaching. I would occasionally pour the lye caught into the top of the cask. I should recommend using as much in weight of good, hard wood ashes as of bone, and nearly half the same amount of good quick-lime. The time chosen for the experiment should be hot weather, and the length of time needed would be perhaps two months; but success would be better assured if the trial were to last through the summer.

If what I have written will assist any one trying to decompose bone with ashes, I shall feel amply repaid, and if anyone else can tell of a better way with ashes, or of any other way that farmers generally can practice, I would like to know it.

BENEFICIAL, NOXIOUS AND DOUBTFUL BIRDS.—Dr. Thomas, in his entomological report, gives the following list of useful and noxious birds and those of doubtful utility to the horticulturist:

Birds that should be fostered. Blue birds, titmice (chickadees), warblers (small warbling birds found on trees and in gardens), kinglets (ruby crowned and golden crowned wrens), nuthatches and creepers (black, white and brown), wrens, martins (swallows), vireos (greeniets), tanagers, finches, song sparrow, chipping sparrow, field sparrow, clay colored sparrow, black throated bunting, indigo bird, cardinal grosbeak, ground robin, (chewink), black birds (crow, bobolinks, meadow lark and others), all the fly catchers (including king birds and peewee), cuckoos, nighthawks, (goat suckers, and whip-poor-wills), swifts, (chimney swallows), all the woodpeckers except the yellow billed—Sphyropicus varius (known in central and northern Illinois as the sap-sucker), and, perhaps, the large red-headed woodpecker—*Melanerpese erythrocephalus*—plovers, prairie snipe (prairie plovers), quail.

Destructive birds.—Cedar birds, Baltimore oriole (hanging bird), larger owls, hawks, and the yellow-billed woodpecker (sap-sucker of central and Northern Illinois.) This species is distinguished from the other small woodpeckers by its pale yellowish breast, a large patch of black upon the upper part of the breast; the throat of the male is a bright red, and that of the female is white; the adults, both male and female, have the top of the head also red.

Birds of doubtful utility.—The following are birds whose habits are not sufficiently known to justify full recommendation, and whose habits are sometimes beneficial and sometimes injurious: Thrushes—including the common robin, cat bird, mocking bird, brown thrasher, wood thrush, tawny thrush, and hermit thrush. Shrikes—including the great northern shrike and white rumpled shrike (butcher bird), Savannah bunting, crow, blue-jay, redheaded woodpecker, saw-whet owl, screech owl, horned lark, orchard oriole and pigeons.

FARM NOTES.

—Fifty different species of tobacco are described by botanists.

—It costs the farmers of the United States $20,000,000 annually to do their plowing.

—The manure of cows and pigs resists decomposition for a longer time than that of the sheep and horse—both the latter being dryer than the former, and decomposing more readily in the soil.

—The longest jump on record by an English hunting horse is said to have been made in April, 1862, when Lord Ingestre's horse "Lather" jumped thirty-seven feet, six inches, over a marl pit.

—In twenty years the United States has increased 138,000,000 bushels in its production of wheat; while the value of its agricultural implements in use upon farms has increased $185,000,000, and its live stock $1,081,000,000.

—I never knew any one that was too good or too smart to be a farmer. The blue sky, the balmy breezes and green fields, never tainted any pure man's morality, or dwarfed any noble man's intellectual ability.—*Lambie.*

—The Michigan Agricultural College seems to be testing the quality of three breeds of cows. The short-horn cow Hebe stands first as to quality, the Ayrshire cow Lucky second, and the Jersey cow Irena third; but the Jersey is regarded as the best cow for butter.

—Agriculture feeds the world; it is by the hard labor of the farmer. Commerce guides the world; it is by the superior profits of its votaries. Politics rules the world; it is by chicanery and fraud. All industries, however, flourish by and through the efforts of the farmer.

—New England has over 230 Farmers Clubs, with 72,000 active members, and library books to the number of 21,000; and in the United States there are nearly 2,000 agricultural societies, with 58,000 volumes in their libraries, and with access to 360 agricultural publications, all exerting a direct influence on the intelligent and future prospects of the tillers of the soil.

—In France one-half the people or fully nineteen million live by agriculture. That country has 1,815,000 farms under ten acres in extent, and 400,000,000 acres are owned by 50,000 people. There are hundreds of thousands of so-called land owners who are forced to work on farms for the larger and richer proprietors.

—Prof. L. B. Arnold says that if a cow yields 5,000 pounds of milk annually, it will carry with it from the soil a little over thirty-two pounds of nitrogen. The urine of such a cow for only half the year would contain three times that amount of nitrogen, half as much phosphoric acid, and more than five times as much potash as the whole year's milk.

—It is not an easy matter to show the actual profits of farming, on a debt and credit ledger: but when an industrious man raises good crops, drives a good team, pays all his taxes, educates his children, keeps square with the world, enjoys many of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life, and minds his own business, it is safe to say he makes farming pay, even though he may not be able to show it in "black and white" on a balance sheet.

—The shearing festival at Cherry Valley, Winnebago Co., Ill., cameoff on the 23d ult.; but owing to a scarcity of shearers, fifty sheep went away unshorn. The heaviest fleece was that of a three year-old buck, owned by N. Colby, Esq.—weight of fleece, 23½ lbs.; age of fleece 11 months and 20 days; weight of carcass, 126 lbs. The next heaviest were from bucks belonging to Daniel Kelley—one, a four-year old weght of fleece, 23lbs.; age of fleece, 11 months; weight of carcass, 119 lbs; and the other a three-year old—weight of fleece, 22lbs; age of fleece, 11 months; weight of carcass 110 lbs. Robert Fleming had two two-year-olds ewes that sheared 16½ and 17½ lbs. respectively; age of fleece, 12 months,

Been to See Mr. Tilden.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Mr. Tilden is not wrecked physically, nor losing his mental powers. Those who are opposed to him politically must not make the mistake of basing their hopes upon the illusion that he is a physical wreck, and on that account harmless.

Mr. Tilden looked better, fresher, and younger three days ago, when the writer conversed with him, than at any time of the year 1876. He spoke pithily, concisely, clearly, and indicated by every word the possession of the same brain and intellect that made him so formidable three years ago. He has just made a clean million and a half out of his elevated railroad investment. So that, physically, mentally, and financially, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden is stronger to-day than three years ago.

We say this in the interest of truth and for the benefit of those journals which are anxious to know the exact physical condition of Mr. Tilden. But whatever be the condition of Mr. Tilden, we do not think he should ever again be nominated for the place which he failed to take when the American people placed it into the palm of his hands by the largest vote ever cast for any candidate.

ALMOST A SUICIDE.

One of the most handsome, eminent and successful merchants in the country, after years of suffering from dyspepsia and liver complaint, became melancholy and desperate. To add to his troubles an eruption appeared with disfiguring effect upon his face. Physicians exhausted their skill in his behalf, but failed to afford any relief. Racked by the torments of indigestion, and mortified at his personal appearance he attempted suicide. Kind friends interposed and induced him to try Sandaline. The effect was wonderful. His blood became purified, digestion improved, appetite was restored, all the organs resumed their functions, and his mind completely recovered its balance. The eruption on his face entirely disappeared, his natural comliness returned, and he now enjoys perfect health. It is the simplest and surest remedy ever known. Sandaline Lotion is the greatest curative for all eruptions and other unnatural discharges. Will do just as recommended, used as directed, or money refunded. Price $1. Ask your druggist.—Providence, December 16, '78. Dr. Gounod, 5 West 14th St., N. Y.:I reply to your inquiry that "Sandaline" and Sandaline Lotion thoroughly and rapidly cured me of an old standing case of barber's itch, and you may publish this. P. O'Shea.—Dr. Gounod's great medical work, full of interest, over 250 pages. Price $1. Send for it.

SENTENCED FOR FORGERY.

Wm. H. Cluley Sent to the Penitentiary for Ten Years.

Judge Stowe on Saturday sentenced Wm. H. Cluley to the Penitentiary on five indictments for forgery. Some years ago Judge Stowe sentenced him to the Penitentiary for ten years for the same offense, but he was subsequently released on the recommendation of the Pardon Board. District Attorney Robb on Saturday moved for sentence on the remaining five indictments against Cluley, to which he had pleaded *nolo contendere*, and Judge Stowe imposed a sentence of two years to the Penitentiary on each indictment. The circumstances of the crime are briefly as follows: In 1873 Wm. H. Cluley nominally bought out the firm of Phillips & Cluley, brass founders and finishers, on Market street. The firm was embarrassed, and William was necessitated to use paper to a large extent. This paper was endorsed by his brothers, Samuel B. and John F. Cluley. The paper was discounted without difficulty, and when it came due it was found that the signatures of the endorsers were forgeries. Suit was entered against W. H. Cluley, but he had left the city. He was subsequently arrested not many miles from here. He made the plea stated, was sentenced ten years to the Penitentiary and subsequently pardoned. The charges upon which he was sentenced on Saturday were made subsequent to his release, but are a part of the same transactions upon which he was previously tried, he having had no charges preferred against him since. The paper upon which he was first sentenced amounted to $117,000. The five indictments upon which he was sentenced on Saturday were for notes amounting to $9,500. The prosecutors were W. W. Patrick, of R. Patrick & Co.'s bank, and A. H. Patterson and J. D. Strouse. On account of the efforts of counsel to have Cluley released the sentence has been hanging since 1876.

A GREAT many remedies are advertised to bring them before the public, who decides whether the article is good or bad. The good reputation which Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup enjoys is a standing guarantee of its merits. Price 25 cents.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. H. JOHNSTON,

Great Western Gun Works,

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SUMMER SPORTS!

ARCHERY { A full line of improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows, Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS.

All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.

PARLOR AND TARGET RIFLES, TENTS, HAMMOCKS.

FISHING TACKLE.

A splendid assortment of Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Snoods, Bait, Seines, Nets and other fine Tackle.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns Winchester, Remington, Sterg's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand. J. H. JOHNSTON,

169 Smithfield street.

N. B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices. my12:d&Ww

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease, Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

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4 Large Prizes of	5,000		20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000		20,000
50 "	500		25,000
100 "	300		30,000
200 "	200		40,000
600 "	100		60,000
10,000 "	10		100,000

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100 Approximation Prizes of	$200		20,000
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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECond-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet; double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. apd:d&W R. MUNROE

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10 Prizes,	$1,000	each	10,000
20 Prizes,	500	each	10,000
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200 Prizes,	50	each	10,000
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9 Prizes,	$200	each	$2,700
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" " Front Seam Button Shoes		1	50
" " Kid Foxed " "		1	50
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Boys' and Youths' Cong. Gaiters.....		1	00
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" " " Buckle Shoes.....		1	50
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" Imit. Goat Low Shoes...$1 50 and		1	75
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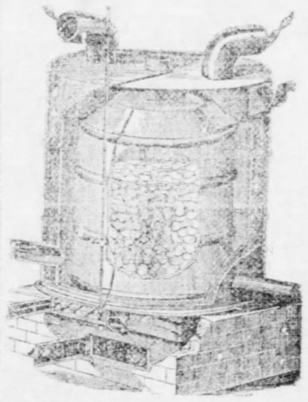

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$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George W. Warren, deceased, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to

J. H. FOWLER, Executor.

THORN HILL, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., April 26th, 1879. my3:6tW

MEDICAL.

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A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and curing the specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Glands and Urethra. As the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the genital and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the waste, infusing into the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, curing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical chemists enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction, in every case. During the years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now considered by the Medical Profession to be the most valuable remedy yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks are preying with their nauseous nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough for a month's treatment, and sent by mail or express, securely packed from observation, with full directions for using, on receipt of $3.—Two boxes, sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases, $5.—Three boxes lasting three full months, will in most cases thoroughly restore vigor, in the worst cases $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be speedily & perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected.

BRIBERY AT HARRISBURG.

The Report of the Wolfe Investigating Committee.

The Accused Legislators and Spotted Lobbyists.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption in connection with the Riot bill submitted a report to the House, on Thursday night, signed by A. M. Rhoads, C. V. Elliott, Charles S. Wolfe, and M. P. Doyle, four of the members. Dr. Gatchell was absent. After explaining the methods of investigation, the committee goes on:

While fully decided in the opinion that a great evil should continue to exist forever rather than any innocent man should suffer, we are equally firm in our conviction that no consideration of policy, or sympathy, or friendship should deter us from finding against those of whose guilt there is no reasonable doubt; less than this would not meet the demands of pure legislation, the vindication of the high claims of self-government, and the honor and fair fame of the Legislature and the Commonwealth. In the opinion of the undersigned members of the committee the evidence before the committee, as contained in the appendix above referred to, shows W. F. Rumberger, member from the county of Armstrong, to have been guilty of a violation of sections 29 and 30 of article 3 of the Constitution, and also of the first section of the act of Assembly of the 29th of April, 1874, defining corrupt solicitation of the members of the General Assembly, &c. The committee based their opinion in the case of Mr. Rumberger upon the evidence of M. H. Silverthorne, member of the House from the county of Erie, of Wm. H. Kemble of the city of Philadelphia, and the evidence of Mr. Rumberger himself. They also are of the opinion that Emile J. Petroff of the Fifth district of Philadelphia has been guilty of a violation of section 30, article 3, of the Constitution, and also of the first section of the act of Assembly of April 29, 1874, aforesaid; and they arrive at the conclusion in his case, from the testimony of Harry Watson, member of the House from the county of Mercer, and Joseph H. Maclay, member of the House from the county of Mifflin. And it is also their opinion that George F. Smith, of the Twenty-fifth district of Philadelphia, has also been guilty of a violation of section 30, article 3; of the Constitution, and also of the first section of the act of Assembly of April 29, 1874, aforesaid; and they arrive at our conclusion in this case upon the testimony of J. B. Knittle, member of the House from the county of Columbia, and George W Drum, member of the House from the Fourth district of Luzerne county.

There is evidence of corrupt solicitation on the part of other members of the House, but the evidence being conflicting, and not being sufficient in our judgment, beyond any reasonable doubt, to show a violation of the Constitution and laws enacted to prevent such corrupt solicitation, we deem it best to refrain from referring to the particular cases or expressing any opinion in reference thereto. The evidence of M. H. Silverthorne, member of the House from the county of Erie; C. H. Foster, member of the House from the county of Lehigh, and Charles Miller, member of the House from the county of Snyder, as well as the testimony of himself and that of John H. Taggart, editor of the *Sunday Times*, of the city of Philadelphia, shows in the opinion of your committee, that William H. Kemble of the city of Philadelphia, was guilty of a violation of Section 30, Article 3 of the Constitution and also of the first section of the act of Assembly of April 29, 1874, aforesaid, and we so find. The testimony of P. S. Bowman, member of the House from the county of York; J. W. Cargill, member of the House from the county of Susquehanna; C. H. Foster, member of the House from the county of Lehigh; E. D. Graff, member of the House from the county of Armstrong; Joseph H. Maclay, member of the House from the county of Mifflin; Stephen J. Smith, member of the House from the county of Berks; Henry C. Moore, member of the House from the county of Bucks, and W. B. Worthington, member of the House from the county of Bucks, and other evidence less definite and pointed, shows that Charles B. Salter, an ex-member of the House from the city of Philadelphia, has been guilty of a violation of Section 30 of article 3 of the Constitution, and the first section of the act of Assembly of the 29th of April, 1874, aforesaid, and we so find. The testimony of J. W. Cargill, member of the House from the county of Susquehanna; B. R. Tonst, member of the House from the county of Washington, and L. D. Woodruff, member of the House from the county of Cambria, shows that Jesse R. Crawford, Assistant Superintendent of Public Grounds, has been guilty of a violation of Section 30, Article 3, of the Constitution, and also of Section 1 of the act of Assembly of the 29th of April, 1874, aforesaid, and we so find. The testimony of J. G. Zern and Michael Cassidy, members of the House from the county of Carbon, shows Alexander W. Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, in the county of Carbon, was guilty of a violation of Section 30, Article 3, of the Constitution, and also of the first section of the act of Assembly of the 29th of April, 1874, aforesaid, and we so find. The testimony of Benjamin Bordner, member of the House from the county of Dauphin, shows that Chris Long of Shippensburg, in the county of Cumberland, has been guilty of a violation of Section 30, Article 3, of the Constitution, and also of the first section of the act of Assembly of the 29th of April, 1874, aforesaid, and we so find. There is conflicting evidence of corrupt solicitation on the part of E. J. McCune of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, and of Dr. D. L. Shoemaker of Dauphin county, and we prefer to refer the House to the testimony of Robert McCachran, Jr., member of the House from the county of Cumberland, and J. G. Zern, member of the House from the county of Carbon, in reference thereto in these two cases respectively, and refrain from expressing any opinion thereon.

In addition to the evidence of corrupt solicitation to which the committee have already referred, there is a considerable mass of evidence showing attempts at improper combinations upon other legislation pending before the House, or to be brought before it in order to further the passage of the House bill No. 103, known as the Riot bill. While these combinations, or attempted combinations, may not have been such as would render the parties concerned therein, criminally liable, yet they have been of such a character as to be antagonistic to pure and wise legislation to the spirit, if not of the letter of the Constitution, and to the best interests of the Commonwealth. We also deem it our duty to further state that there is clear and positive evidence of an attempt to influence public opinion in favor of the said House bill No. 103 through the insertion of paid articles in the public press throughout the Commonwealth. We are not prepared to say upon the evidence that any part of the newspaper press of the State has been subsidized to the support of the said bill, but that the influence brought to bear upon public opinion through the insertion of the articles referred to was not in our judgment of such a character as to create fair and healthy opinion as to the merits of said bill and it is to be deprecated that any such means should have been resorted to to further the passage of said bill. All of which is respectfully submitted, and request the House to have the same printed for the use of the members.

[Signed] A. M. RHOADS,
C. V. ELLIOTT,
CHAS. S. WOLFE,
M. P. DOYLE.

NOVEL SUITS.

An Unclaimed Bride Wants Her Marriage Annulled.

NEW YORK, May 29.—An application has just been made at the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the annulling of the marriage of Adriance De Vletter to Louisa Stahl on the ground that it was celebrated by proxy. De Vletter, who is sixty years of age, became enamoured with Miss Stahl in Holland. She emigrated to America and Vletter had to stay behind. Two years ago Vletter desired to marry her, but was unable to emigrate, so he asked a friend, John Pau, to act as proxy, and on May 6th, 1877, Pau, who had came from Rotterdam for the purpose, appeared for his friend, and the marriage of Miss Stahl with Adriance De Vletter was celebrated, Rev. Mr. Schneider performing the ceremony. Two years have passed and the husband has come to claim his bride. She desires now to have the marriage annulled.

BROOKLYN, May 29.—A novel suit was begun in Kings county Supreme Court by Caroline Breimann, against Catharine Paasch, a widow of this city, for $20,000, for depriving her of the affections of her husband, Johann Breimann. Plaintiff avers she was married to Breimann in Denmark, February 12, 1858; that they lived together until, on December 14, 1877, Mrs. Paasch entered their house in Poughkeepsie, and by charms and allurements won her husband from her, and induced him, by offers of money, to abandon her and go with defendant, who, it is alleged, has kept Breimann away from his lawful wife since December, 1877. Mrs. Paasch is thirty-five, and owns eight or ten houses. Breimann was held in five thousand dollars bail.

THE RIOT LOSSES.

The Question of Allegheny County's Liability, in the Supreme Court.

Able Arguments for the County by Ex-Chief Justice Agnew and George Shiras.

[Special Dispatch to The Pitsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, May 29.—The Allegheny county Riot case was called in the Supreme Court this morning. The court room was filled by judges and attorneys from various counties in the State. Ex-Chief Justice Agnew was to open the case on behalf of the county denying any and all liability. With him were associated George Shiras and George W. Biddle.

When the case was opened Justice Sterrett retired from the Bench and took a seat near one of the counsel tables. Mark Acheson and Thomas M. Marshall were seated at another counsel table. D. T. Watson and the two named represented the other side.

THE ARGUMENT

of Judge Agnew was made from his paper book and was listened to with great interest, many members of both the House and Senate coming in to hear it. One of the points made by the Judge was that the payment of taxes by the railroad to the people at large, to the State, the price of protection was thus paid, and the State is therefore responsible and not the county. He dwelt upon the unconstitutionality of the act of 1849, which seemed to make the county liable, and how the new Constitution abrogated all such local laws. Can a local law, repugnant to the provisions of the organic law, survive the Constitution? That act (1849) provided for the most remote possibility, the perpetration of an unlawful act which never happened during the life of an act.

The strike was not local, confined to Allegheny county. It got beyond county control. The State intervened. He dwelt on these points and on the evidence sustaining them. It cannot be that the Court will say that the loss will be placed upon any people where the power to protect has been taken from them. Analogies are wholly wanting between the Philadelphia riots and the Allegheny troubles. How far can a Sheriff's voice reach? Who will arm in his defense?

The application of the act of 1841 to Allegheny county was a great mistake. They were thinking of their cotton mills perhaps. The riot of Pittsburgh was a great uprising of maddened men. The same combinations occurred in Berks, Luzerne and Philadelphia, and the different consequences prove that the Legislature never could have contemplated such a case. In 1841, when the act was first passed, the railroad system had no existence, and in 1849, when the act was extended to Allegheny county the Pennsylvania railroad had not crossed the Susquehanna. The law was made for Philadelphia, and by her situation should it be tested. Suppose the riot had broken out there, miles of cars caught in transit destroyed, does any one suppose the act of 1841 could be made to apply. The railroad company was not then in existence. Who can imagine the Legislature of 1841 contemplated such destruction.

He dwelt upon and acknowledged the fact that the railroad company might have done things to aggravate and bring on these troubles. The words riot in the act of 1841 never meant the combination men resorted to in the great troubles of those riots.

In leaving the case Judge Agnew threw his paper book aside, and in an impassioned address dwelt upon the ruin which this loss would bring upon the people of the county of Allegheny. He spoke of the ruin which the depreciation of property had already wrought, of properties bringing $800 rent with taxes listed up against them to the amount of $3,000 and $4,000. "Happy will be the day when these people shall feel this burden lifted from them. Where can they go for relief, to the Legislature? They are turned from its doors with the command to go to a court of justice. They are here now in this court, which is not only a court of law but a court of equity and justice."

The appeal was very eloquent and the venerable judge sat down, his voice husky with emotion. It was very impressive and for some moments his associate counsel did not move to continue the argument.

George Shiras then followed with documentary evidence as to the calling out of the State troops, reading the evidence of Sheriff Fife, and making the point that all destruction that occurred after the State troops took command, was and is a State liability.

George W. Biddle of Philadelphia, was at the side of Shiras, and the ready reference of these two was surprising. Biddle is a man much like the lamented Sam Black in appearance, and when he came in to the support of Shiras, did it with telling effect.

"It had become, said Shiras, "an insurrection when the State troops were called. It had got beyond the limits of a mob or riot." J. C.

WESTMORELAND DEMOCRATS.

The County Committee Elect Delegates to the State Convention.

GREENSBURG, PA., May 29.—The Democratic County Committee met here to-day. A. A. Stewart was elected Senatorial, and John Kuhns, Wm. Donnelly and Wm. R. Hunter Representative delegates to the State Convention, with instructions to support Dan O. Barr for State Treasurer.

The following resolution was adopted almost unanimously:

Resolved, That our State Senator, J. C. Clarke, be requested to urge the passage of the bill of the House of Representatives, No. 485, to prevent frauds in the primary elections of the Democratic party in Westmoreland county, which bill has already passed the House of Representatives, and that the Chairman of the County Committee be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to Senator Clarke.

HAYES' LATEST.

He Again Bows to the Will of the Stalwarts,

And Declines to Attach His Signature to the Legislative Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The President sent in a message to the House of Representatives to day vetoing the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

After relating the provisions of the proposed bill, the President says:

The enactment of this bill will also repeal section 5,522 of the criminal statutes of the United States, which was enacted for the protection of United States officers engaged in the discharge of their duties at Congressional elections. This section protects Supervisors and Marshals in the performance of their duties, by making the obstruction or assaulting of these officers, or any interference with them by bribery or solicitation, or otherwise, crimes against the United States. The true meaning and effect of the proposed legislation are plain. Supervisors with authority to observe and witness proceedings at Congressional elections will be left. But there will be no person to protect them, or to prevent interference with their duties, or to punish any violation of law from which their powers are derived. If this bill is approved, only the shadow of the authority of the United States at National elections will remain; the substance will be gone. Supervision of elections will be reduced to mere inspection, without authority on the part of the Supervisors to do any act whatever, to make the election a fair one. All that will be left to the Supervisors is permission to have such oversight of elections as political parties are in the habit of exercising without any authority of law, in order to prevent their opponents from obtaining any unfair advantages. The object of the bill is to destroy any control whatever by the United States over Congressional elections.

The passage of this bill has been urged upon the ground that the election of members of Congress is a matter which concerns the State alone; that these elections should be controlled exclusively by the States; that there can be no such elections as National elections, and that the existing law of the United States, regulating Congressional elections, is without warrant in the Constitution. It is evident, however, that the framers of the Constitution regarded the election of members of Congress in every State and in every district as in a very important sense justly a National interest and concern to the whole country.

Congress, in 1866, passed a comprehensive law, which prescribed full and detailed regulation for the election of Senators by the Legislatures of the several States. This law has been in force almost thirteen years. In pursuance of it, all of the members of the present Senate of the United States hold their seats. Its constitutionality is not called in question. It is confidently believed that no sound argument can be made in support of the constitutionality of National regulation of Senatorial elections, which will not show that the elections of members of the House of Representatives may also be constitutionally regulated by national authority.

The bill itself recognizes the principle that the Congressional elections are not State elections. It leaves in full force the existing statute under which the Supervisors are still to be appointed by National authority to "observe and witness" Congressional elections whenever due application is made by citizens, who desire said elections to be "guarded and scrutinized." If the power to supervise, in any respect whatever, the Congressional elections, exists, under section 4, article 1 of the Constitution, it is a power, which, like every other power belonging to the Government of the United States, is permanent and supreme, and includes the right to employ the necessary means to carry into effect the statutes of the United States, which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives. An essential part of which it is proposed to repeal by this bill have been in force about eight years.

Four Congressional elections have been held under them, two of which were at the Presidential elections of 1872 and 1876. Numerous prosecutions, trials and convictions have been held in the Courts of the United States, in all parts of the Union, for violations of these laws. In no reported case has their constitutionality been called in question by any Judge of the Courts of the United States. The validity of these laws is established by the uniform course of judicial action and opinion.

If it is urged that the United States election laws are not necessary, an ample reply is furnished by the history of their origin, and of their results. They were especially prompted by the investigation and exposure of frauds committed in the city and State of New York, at the elections of 1868. Committees representing both of the political parties of the country have submitted reports to the House of Representatives relative to those frauds. A committee of the Fortieth Congress, after a full investigation, reached the conclusion that the number of fraudulent votes cast in the city of New York alone in 1868 was not less than 25,000. A committee of the Forty-fourth Congress, in their report submitted in 1877, adopted the estimate of every one of the Congressional voters of the city of New York in 1868, one hundred and eight votes were cast, when in fact the number of lawful votes cast could not have exceeded 88 percent. of the actual voters of the city. By this statement the number of fraudulent votes at that election in the city of New York alone was between thirty and forty thousand. These frauds completely reversed the result of the election in the State of New York, both as to the choice of Governor and State officers, and as to choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States. They attracted the attention of the whole country. It was plain that if they could be continued, and repeated with impunity free government was impossible and a distinguished Senator in opposing the passage of the election laws declared he had for a long time believed our form of government was a comparative failure in large cities.

To meet these evils and prevent these crimes, the United States laws regulating Congressional elections were enacted. The framers of these laws have not been disappointed in their results. In large cities, under their provisions the elections have been comparatively peaceable, orderly and honest. Even the opponents of these laws have borne testimony to their value and efficiency, and to the necessity of their enactment.

A committee of the Forty-fourth Congress, composed of members, a majority of whom were opposed to these laws, in their report on the New York election of 1876, said: "The committee would recommend to other portions of the country, and to other cities this remarkable system developed through the agency of both local and Federal authorities acting in harmony for an honest purpose." In no portion of the world, and in no era of time, where there has been an expression of the popular will through forms of law has there been a more complete and thorough illustration of Republican institutions. Whatever may have been the previous habit or conduct of the elections in those cities, or however they may conduct themselves in the future, this election of '76 will stand as a monument of what good faith, honest endeavor, legal authority and judicial authority may do for the protection of the electoral franchise. This bill recognizes the authority and duty of the United States to appoint Supervisors to guard and scrutinize the Congressional elections, but it denies to the Government of the United States all power to make its supervision effectual.

The great body of the people of all parties want free and fair elections. They do not think that a free election means freedom from violence, some restraint of the law, or that the place of an election should be the sanctuary for lawlessness and crime. On the day of an election peace and good order are more necessary than on any other day of the year. On that day the humblest and feeblest citizen, aged and infirm, should be and should have reason to feel that they are safe in the exercise of their most responsible duty and their most sacred right, as members of society, their duty, and their right to vote. Constitutional authority to regulate Congressional elections, which belongs to the Government of the United States, and which it is necessary to exert to secure the right to vote to every citizen, possessing requisite qualifications ought to be enforced by appropriate legislation. Far from public opinion in any part of the country favoring any relaxation of the authority of the Government in protection of the elections from violence and corruption, I believe it demands great vigor both in the enactment and in execution of laws framed for that purpose. Any oppression, any partisan partiality which experience may have shown in the working of existing laws, may well engage the careful attention, both of Congress and of the Executive in their respective spheres of duty, for the correction of these mischiefs.

As no Congressional elections occur until after the regular session of Congress will have been held, there seems to be no public exigency that would preclude a seasonable consideration, at that session, of any administration details that might improve the present methods designed for the protection of all citizens in the complete and equal exercise of the right and power of suffrage at such elections. But with my views, both of the constitutionality and of the value of existing laws, I cannot approve any measure for their repeal, excepting in connection with the enactment of other legislation, which may reasonably be expected to afford wiser and more efficient safeguards for free and honest Congressional elections.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION.

The Movement to Provide Irish Emigrants West With Farms.

Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Illinois, Bishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minnesota and Bishop O'Connor of Omaha, Nebraska are the principal movers in the Irish Catholic colonization organization, and propose to help people who have small savings to build and put in crops. This differs from the exodus of negroes from the South, where no provision was made to assist them in Kansas or elsewhere. At the recent assemblage of Bishops in New York, Bishop Ireland explained the object of the organization of which the following is an outline:

"There are many men," said he, "living here and further East, who have accumulated savings amounting to $200 or $300—not enough to take them West, but yet enough if they were assisted. The emigrant to the West generally locates on eighty acres of land or purchases it. His next step is to put in his first crop, build a house, and then wait sixteen or eighteen months for the fruits of his laboos. Now, this association proposes to aid him in locating, building his shanty and putting in his crops, assuring him that he can have all the time that is necessary to pay back the money which the association advances him, charging him only a reasonable rate of interest. The land in the meantimes will secure the debt. In five or six years, a man thus assisted should be able to receive a deed for his land, for I desire you to understand that a deed will not be given till the full amount is paid up. Herein, you perceive, lies the security of the investment to a capitalist. The capital stock of the association, it has been decided, will be $100,000, in shares of $100 each. At our meeting in Chicago, the other day, when the election of directors took place, the sum of $10,000 was raised in the afternoon meeting among the directors alone, and at a public meeting the same evening $5,000 more were subscribed by those present. This is just the time to act, for the country is rapidly filling up and the days when colonization is practicable are rapidly passing away."

"What are the main inducements to a capitalist to invest in this scheme, without regard to the religious aspect of the movement?" The reporter asked.

"He has good security for his investment, as I have shown you," replied the Bishop, "and besides he is helping those poor people to obtain comfortable homes. But it is in the light of a good investment merely that I desire our movement to be understood. We do not appeal to capitalists solely on the ground of humanity."

The reporter then asked if the directors expected much aid in this section of the country, and the Bishop replied that as soon as the plan was fully understood he had no doubt that investments would come pouring in. He further stated that the location of the colonies would be determined by the Board of Directors. The locations thus far selected are Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska.

BULLDOZING ELECTIONS.

How Soldiers and Deputy Marshals Were Used.

The Testimony of a Southern Republican Judge.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Wallace Committee met to-day at half-past ten o'clock and examined T. J. Mackey, who is a Circuit Judge in South Carolina. He testified that until 1876 he was in affiliation with the Republican party, when he left it; he was present at Chester in 1876 when elections were in progress for State officers, Presidential electors and members of Congress, and was called upon to interpose *his official authority to check interference by the the military and deputy marshals with voters at the polls;* several of the deputy marshals had declared their purpose to carry the elections for the Republicans; they exhibited a printed circular purporting to have been signed by Attorney General Taft, addressed to United States marshals, to disregard the process of the State courts; at two o'clock in the day the chief deputy marshal at the head of a band of colored men *assaulted voters at Carmel tearing from their hands the Hayes and Hampton tickets*, and several voters who refused to surrender their tickets were *knocked* down; subsequently he saw the military—nineteen men of the Eighteenth Infantry—march into the court house yard, forming in two lines; *the voters were required to pass to the polls under fixed bayonets*; on complaint made to the witness that voters were interfered with by the military, he issued a warrant for the arrest of Lieutenant Hinton, who commanded the detachment; the sheriff made a verbal report that Lieutenant Hinton said he had been summoned by the chief deputy marsal to bring his troops to the polls; that there were *no breaches of the peace except such as were committed by the deputy marshals who had taken ballots from voters*; and further, that Lieutenant Hinton had declared he was informed that violence was imminent at the polls, and that there had already been a breach of peace, and asked to be saved from the disgrace of arrest, promising that he would remove his troops to the rear of the Court House; witness, this having been done, instructed the Sheriff not to act further; several of the *Deputy Marshals were engaged in distributing Republican tickets*, and charged the colored persons having Democratic tickets in their hands and in a line with the whites with betraying their race; all the deputy marshals, with one exception, were colored men; their instructions were signed by the United States marshal, *the words at the head of their commission being "stand by your party."*

The witness saw in three or four instances *Democratic ballots destroyed by these officers;* the conduct of the marshals did not fall under his observation in 1878, but he knew of one colored Democrat who was threatened.

Cross-examined by Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.)—The Hayes and Hampton ticket embraced the Democratic candidates for State office. Hampton was elected by 1,100 majority; he supported the Hayes and Hampton ticket and all the Democratic candidates, and side by side with Hampton he canvassed the State for Hayes; but he voted for Tilden, endorsing on his ballot as the reason for doing so *that bayonets were brought to the polls to secure the election of Hayes.*

A number of persons wore red shirts, including colored Democrats several hundred of them. Both parties carried pistols. It was the custom of the country; but a law had since been passed making the carrying of concealed weapons a felony. In closing his testimony witness wished to say that a jury of the State courts composed wholly of Republicans would convict the most prominent Republican who should wrong a Democrat, and a Democratic jury would convict the most prominent Democrat who should wrong a Republican.

THAT POISONED BROOK.

Later Details of the Poisoning of Twenty-Seven Children.

ISLAND POND, VT., May 30.—There have been nine deaths, so far, of children who drank from the poisoned brook. Edward Morse lost two, John Aldrich three, Fred. Simpson one, L. Wilson one, Mr. Park one, and John Colven one. The others cannot live. Potato tops, poisoned with Paris green, thrown into the brook, are regarded as the cause of the poisoning rather than the carcasses of dead animals.

Terrible distress prevails, and all work is suspended. Twenty-seven children were poisoned by drinking from the brook. The farmer who allowed the carcasses to be thrown in the brook will be arrested. The bodies of the children soon decompose and are quickly buried.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificate by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See "Proverbs," in another column.

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THE MANHATTAN BURGLARY

One of the Burglars Confesses the Whole Plot.

The Watchman Slevin Implicated as Lending Invaluable Aid.

The Work Accomplished Only After Repeated Failures.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The whole story of the Manhattan Savings Bank burglary is at last out through the confession of one of the burglars. On Saturday night, Capt Byrnes and his detectives arrested Henry Glenn, Patrick Slevin and Wm. Kelly on a charge of being implicated in the robbery whereby money and securities worth nearly three million dollars were stolen on the night of the 27th of October, 1878. One of them has confessed the whole plot to Capt. Byrnes. The robbery was planned more than three years ago. The burglar known as Little Tracey first concocted the scheme and organized a band to rob the bank. It was broken up, however, by the arrest and conviction of most of the members of the gang for other crimes. Then he organized a second gang in which were Jimmy Hope, George Howard, John Dobbs, Jim Brady and others. They also had in league with them a man employed as watchman at odd hours in the bank. Two attempts were made by this gang to rob the bank, but each failed through the inability of the watchman to meet engagements. This gang also broke up. But Hope, thoroughly convinced of the feasibility of his scheme, lost no time in reorganizing his forces. Dobbs "Big Kid" who was on foot again and others equally skilled and desperate joined him, and the work began in earnest.

One Sunday morning when the friendly watchman was on duty in the bank, Hope was let into the building and used his opportunity to thoroughly examine the vaults. Next Sunday he returned and taught the watchman how to use wax in taking an impression of the key-hole The watchman, (Patrick Slevin) was an apt scholar and soon returned the lump which the burglar had brought with the impression, from which the latter was able to make a key for the outer street door on Bleecker street, which was found to fit and was put by for use. This attempt also failed for want of time, but an entrance to the vault containing the safes was effected.

Eight months later negotiations were again opened with the watchman Slevin.

Finally, the job was put up for Sunday morning, the 27th of October, and in it were Jimmy Hope, Kelly and Dobbs, together with the night watchman Slevin. It was thought Slevin would have charge of the bank that night, but an accident frustrated it. The gang resolved, however, to carry out their plans after the night watchman had left, and when the day watchman came on. How well it was carried out every one knows, and nearly all the three million dollars were carried away. Kelly stood guard over the manacled janitor. He gave them the combination to the safe, being in mortal terror of his life.

Detectives went hard to work, and after a long search John Dobbs and the younger Hope were arrested. Watchman Slevin was shadowed early and late, and was found drinking hard and spending money lavishly. He was arrested a few days ago and finally confessed the whole plot to Captain Byrnes, and Kelly was arrested on his return from Jerome Park.

Slevin says each member of the gang was assessed $600 after getting their money share which was sent to Washington to defeat the bill introduced in Congress to duplicate stolen bonds as, if it passed, it would be difficult to negotiate the originals. Meanwhile, various town bonds stolen were negotiated, and Slevin got $2,000 as his share therefrom, and Jimmy Hope went to Washington to have the bill stopped. Kelly, when arrested, denied his guilt, but when confronted with Slevin, he burst out into a fit of swearing and said, "The bank had to pay a dividend on June 1st, and to do it it would have to come to terms and settle with us." There are three more members of the gang yet at large, but they are known and will soon be arrested. The trial of the younger Hope will begin on Monday.

DEATH AND DISASTER.

A Terrible Cyclone Passes Over Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

Appalling Lists of the Killed and Wounded at Several Points.

THE CYCLONE IN MISSOURI.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., May 31.—Last evening one of the most disastrous cyclones that ever visited this country struck about four miles southwest of Lee's Summit, and traveled in a track about one hundred yards wide in a northeasterly direction, laying waste everything before it; also killing several persons and injuring many others About three miles east of Lee's Summit Mr. Ware's house was blown to atoms, two of the family killed and the others seriously injured. Mr. Hutchins' house was next torn to pieces, and he and his family badly injured.

The tornado traveled with wonderful velocity, and at a point about half a mile east of Blue Springs, it demolished Mr. Lee Harris' dwelling, killed Mr. Harris, his wife and little daughter, and fatally injured three children, all of whom were at last accounts in a dying condition. Mr. Harris was carried about one hundred feet in the air, and then thrown with terrible force to the ground, about two hundred feet from the house, in the course of the storm, while his wife and daughter were found the same distance in the opposite direction. When the little girl was found a sad sight presented itself. Her shoes had to be twisted from her feet, her body was terribly mangled, a quantity of weeds and grass had been tangled around her head, as though some one had tied it.

At this place the cloud burst, and for a moment it seemed as though it had finished its terrible work; but quicker than it disappeared it came together with a thundering crash, carrying up mud and water and throwing it in every direction. Parties near the scene say their faces were scorched slightly by the hot electricity, caused by the collision of the clouds. Accompanying the tornado was one of the heaviest rains that ever fell in this section of the State, and in some places the people say the water fell in solid columns, deluging and destroying property that was not leveled by the wind. After leaving Mr. Gore's residence the cloud which had traveled in a complete funnel shape burst, rose high in the air, traveled northwest and disappeared.

THE DISASTER IN KANSAS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., May 31.—Much excitement prevails here over rumors regarding the extent of the disasters occasioned by the cyclone in Kansas. Mayor Piner this morning received a telegram from Frankfort, on the Central branch of the Union Pacific railroad, saying there was great suffering there. At Irving and Seattle a great many persons were killed and wounded Thousands are homeless and in need of clothing and provisions. The people appeal to St. Joseph for aid. The Mayor laid the matter before the Board of Trade, which at once resolved itself into a citizens' meeting and appointed a committe to attend to the matter. Another mass meeting was held at five o'clock, adjourned until 7:30 P. M., and is now in session again. A special train with surgeons, provisions, clothing and lumber for temporary sheds will be sent from here as soon as definite information can be obtained as to where relief is needed most and the quantities required.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—An Atchison, Kansas, dispatch says a terrible rain and wind storm visited Frankfort, Marshall county, Kansas, at six o'clock last evening and lasted over two hours. Many houses were blown down and several persons injured.

A dispatch from Atchison, Kansas, says a terrible storm of wind and rain passed over Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska last evening. It extended through nearly the whole northern tier of counties of this State, but was mostly violent between Blue Rapids and Centennial Stations on the Central Branch railroad, and about thirty miles apart.

The town of Irving, ninety miles west of this place, was nearly destroyed. At that point the storm took on the character of a cyclone, and leveled everything in its path. About forty buildings were destroyed and fifteen persons killed and thirty or forty persons wounded. Several other points in the State were visited and much damage done.

FIFTEEN DEAD BODIES FOUND IN DELPHOS.

A special dispatch to the *Champion* from Concordia states that the storm was exceedingly violent in the vicinity of Delphos, Ottawa County. Fifteen dead bodies were brought in from two square miles of territory. One man from Beloit was taken up in his wagon and thrown to the ground again and instantly killed. A woman and child were thrown against a wire fence and killed. Five persons were killed in one house near Delphos. Crops have been severely injured all along the line of the storm.

Reports from Scandia, Republic county, state that the storm was very severe in that section, but no casualties are yet reported. Citizens of Atchison raised this afternoon $1,200 in money, for the relief of the sufferers and a special train leaves here at midnight with supplies of medicine, blankets and clothing.

At Denison Mills, Neb., on the Atchison and Nebraska railroad, a Catholic church was totally demolished, as was also the store of Mead, Riley and Co. One lady was severely injured. Several residences were more or less damaged.

A GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

Arrest of North Carolinians Charged With Defrauding the State.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 30.—There is considerable excitement here on account of the arrest in Florida of Gen. Milton S. Littlefield, who stands indicted with George W. Swepson, for a transaction which it is declared, cheated the State out of thirty millions of dollars in State bonds. The arrest of Littlefield and the decided step being taken against him and Swepson have created intense excitement here, for it is well known these two noted lobbyists have corrupted many men now prominent in State and national politics, and it is believed that if they are grounded down, they will tell all they know and expose the steal, which will politically crush many of the most prominent officials and aspirants known in North Carolina politics. Swepson and Littlefield will probably squeal if pressed to the wall, and the present executive seems determined to press them.

POLITICAL.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—

The State Democratic Convention will meet at Harrisburg on WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, 1879, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, and transacting such other business as the interests of the party may require.

By order of the State Committee.

R. M. SPEER, Chairman.

H. L. DIFFENBACH,
P. J. PIERCE,
P. C. HAMMER, } Secretaries.

FOR CORONER.

J. G. ROLSHOUSE,

OF MCANDLESS TOWNSHIP.

Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. my20:d& Wtc

FOR CORONER—

THOMAS A. PENDER,

OF FIFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,

Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. ju2:d& Wtc

WEBER PIANOS. PALACE ORGANS.

Careful buyers, after searching tests and examinations, are settling down to the opinion that the very best instruments to buy are the WEBER PIANOS and PALACE ORGANS. In them you get the perfection of musical qualities, with the capacity of standing the greatest amount of use. Be sure to examine them before buying any other make.

MELLOR & HENRICKS,

79 FIFTH AVENUE.

mh20:AD 3m

PROF. SCHEM'S HISTORY OF

THE WAR IN THE EAST,

Or the conflict between RUSSIA and TURKEY, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio. del:eowly W

WANTED—EVERY FARMER AND mechanic to call at 131 Fifth avenue, Room 2, Pittsburgh, Pa., and examine D. J. Roush's Patent Potato Digger, the greatest invention in the country. This Digger will dig and gather 5 acres of potatoes per day. Township, County and State rights for sale low. my16:W1m

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fe1:1yr-W

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:W1y

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1y W

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

$66 a week in your own town. Towns and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

FREE NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro Chemical Pad Co.*, P. O. box 3329, N. Y. mh22:1l1 W

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease. After bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

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RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's

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Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the p

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

United States Courts Adjourn for Want of Funds.

Verdict for $11,500—June Term of Quarter Sessions—Fined for Contempt—A Receiver's Suit—Legal Notes.

The jury in the case of the United States Savings Bank against John H. Sawyer's executor yesterday found a verdict for the plaintiff for $11,585. This was an action to recover on a note for $10,000, which was drawn by N. P. Sawyer to the order of John H. Sawyer; endorsed by John H. Sawyer, and discounted by the United Savings Bank for the benefit of N. P. Sawyer, who got the proceeds. The defense claimed that the endorsement of John H. Sawyer was made by him at a time when he was mentally deranged; that N. P. Sawyer knew at the time that such was his condition, and that N. P. Sawyer being a partner in the United Savings Bank, which was an incorporated institution, notice to him was notice to the bank. The plaintiffs claimed that John H. Sawyer's mental condition was good at the time he endorsed the note, and that N. P. Sawyer had no knowledge of it, if the fact were otherwise. The Court charged that if John H. Sawyer's derangements were brought on by himself, that of itself would relieve him, but if the bank had knowledge of the fact the defense was a good one. N. P. Sawyer being one of the partners in the bank knowledge to him was knowledge to the bank.

U. S. COURT ADJOURNED FOR WANT OF FUNDS.

United States Marshal Hall on Monday received word from Washington that there was no more money for the Courts of the Western District of Pennsylvania for this fiscal year. About $40,000 is necessary for running the Courts of this district, and only $22,000 was granted for the present year. Thus far Marshal Hall has paid about $1,000 out of his own pocket. Only one jury was drawn for the May term of the Courts, and there is yet fully one-half of the business of the District Court to be disposed of, while about thirteen important cases are awaiting trial in the Circuit Court. Judge McKennan declined to go on with trials, and adjourned the court. Unless the money is forthcoming there will be no Court in Williamsport or Erie this year.

JUNE TERM OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

The June term of the Quarter Sessions Court opened on Monday with Judge Collier on the bench. Twenty-one grand jurors answered to their names and three were excused. Wm. H. Denniston, Esq., was appointed foreman. The charge of Judge Collier was brief. There are now only fifty-five persons in jail awaiting trial during the session. The most important are Gisal, McLain and Gross, charged with killing Sammy Hunter, at Braddocks. Henry Holmes, charged with the murder of Starke, is also down for trial. There is one perjury case, one embezzlement, ten highway robbery and a large number of larceny cases.

CASTLE SHANNON RAILROAD.

W. W Martin, Receiver of the Castle Shannon Railroad Company, on Saturday entered suit in the United States District Court against E. H. Wilson to recover $4,800. Wilson is the owner of sundry shares of stock in the company, transferred to him by Wesley Wilson, M. D. Hays et al. It is claimed that the sum of $4,800, with interest since June, 1878, is now due on the stock, and that it has been called for frequently, and the defendant has declined to respond.

FINED FOR CONTEMPT.

The case of Putnam & Hunter against William Sunderman was tried in the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday. Some days ago an attachment was made against defendant for contempt of Court, for disobeying an injunction of this Court restraining him from infringement on a patent for an improvement on a bottle stopper. Defendant was brought in on Wednesday, and the Court directed that he pay the cost of the proceedings, amounting to fifty dollars. Defendant settled and was discharged from custody.

LEGAL NOTES.

Morris Miller entered suit against the Fire Association of Philadelphia and the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to recover on two insurance policies of $1,000 each, on goods destroyed in plaintiff's store in Brownsville.

In the U. S. Circuit Court on Wednesday, the defendants in the Mowry ejectment case filed their bill for costs for witnesses, aggregating $924.

The master in the case of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey against the Lehigh & Wilksbarre Coal Company on Wednesday submitted his report in the U. S. Circuit Court, relating to the contract of the Hollenback mine, which was confirmed.

Old Bazembee Makes A Reputation.

(San Francisco Post.)

Old Bazembee was returning from the club the other evening, when, as he hung his over-coat on the hall hat-rack and prepared to go up stairs he heard such strangely excited voices in the front parlor that he paused to listen. A voice that he recognized at once as belonging to that fast-looking young Snyder he had warned Maria to be careful about said, contemptuously:

"Peace, woman, and weary me no longer by your reproaches. I tell you the day of my wedding with Alice Montresor is fixed, and, by heavens, nothing shall prevent our union!"

Could these words be addressed to his own daughter! Yes, it was indeed Maria's sob-choked tones that replied:

"This, then, is the reward for my sacrifice—my devotion. Ruined and forsaken, you taunt me with your latest conquest. Monster—coward!"

It only required a second for Bazembee to rush up stairs and get his shot-gun out of the closet. The next moment he burst into the parlor with blazing eyes, and, hurling the black-hearted betrayer to the floor, he placed the muzzle of his breech-loader to his temple, hissing:

"Villain, swear to me that you will make an honest woman of this poor duped angel or I will strew the floor with your devilish brains!"

"Hooray!" shouted young Snyder, sitting up and clapping his hands. "That's way up. Magnif. Sperlendid!"

"Beautiful, papa. Encore! Encore! Bravo!" added Maria, delightedly. "Never saw anything better at Baldwin's."

"Eh? What? I—er-er?" stammered the bewildered parent, grounding arms.

"We were so afraid that you would object to my taking part in these private theatricals. Ma said you'd never listen to it. But you act better than any of us—doesn't he Bobby?"

"You bet," replied Bobby fervently. "Guess you must have been a regular amateur McCready once, sir!"

Then Mr. Bazembee coughed and wiped his forehead, and mumbled about his having seen a good deal of that sort of thing when he was young, and that Maria must be sure to take in the mat when her young friend had gone, and then went up to bed and dreamed he was playing an outraged community to crowded houses all night.

They Abide Steadily in Good Works!

Generals G. T. Beauregard of La., and J. A. Early of Va., still continue to faithfully and energetically discharge their duties as Commissioners on behalf of the State and People, and will give the next grand Semi-Annual Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery (the 109th in number of monthly drawings), their personal supervision, and assume the sole management of the distribution, which occurs promptly at noon on Tuesday, June 17th, 1879, at the Opera House in New Orleans. For further information address, ere it is too late, M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans. D&W

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	37	37¼	6,600
Reading	19¾	19⅞	10,728
P. T. & B.	5½	5¾	400
Lehigh Valley	39⅝	39¾	....
U. Co's. N. J.	143½	144	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44	44½	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	113	113½	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	106	107½	.....
Northern Pacific	13¾	14	425
Do preferred	42¾	42¾	1,100

(By Associated Press.)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Governments quiet. Railroad bonds generally strong. State securities dull and weak for Louisiana consols which declined 1½ per cent. South Carolina consols and South Carolina old are bid ten and eleven per cent. higher.

Stock speculations were unusually quiet and fluctuations were confined within very narrow limits. In the early dealings a firm tone prevailed and the most active shares recorded advanced, but during the afternoon a re-action took place which was, however, succeded by a strong market and the final transactions were at an improvement of ¼@1⅝ per cent., the latter on Erie preferred. Kansas Pacific was an exception and showed a decline of 2 per cent.

Transactions aggregated 131,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Erie, 17,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwest, 14,000 St. Paul common, 2,600 preferred, 11,000 Lackawanna, 13,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Delaware & Hudson, 3,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 Wabash, 8,000 Western Union, 14,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 St. Joe and 3,400 Louisville & Nashville.

Close—Money active at 2@7 per cent., closing easy at 2¾@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills steady at 487¾; ssight exchange on New York 489¼. Metals unchanged with a moderate inquiry.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	107¾	New 4 per cts.	102⅝
New 5s	103¾	Currency 6s	122
New 4½s	106¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennesee old	35¼	Virginia new	32
Tennessee new	32	Virginia old	35
Missouri 6s	107¼		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	113¼	C. C. C. & I.	49
Quicksilver	15¼	N. J. Central	52
Do. pref.	30	Rock Island	138½
Pacific Mail	16¾	St. Paul	52
Mariposa	6¾	Do. pref.	90¾
Do. pref.	7	Wabash	36⅞
N. Y. Central	118½	Ft. Wayne	108½
Adams Ex.	106	Terra Haute	11
Fargo Ex.	98½	Do. pref.	19
American Ex.	47¼	C. & A.	82½
U. S. Express	46½	Do. pref.	111
Erie	107½	O. & M.	15
Do. pref.	51	Del. & Lack.	59⅝
Harlem	159	A. & P. Tel	40
Michigan C'tl	77	B. & Q.	115¼
Panama	148	H. & St. Joe.	22¼
Union Pacific	74¼	Do. pref.	43¼
Lake Shore	75	Canada South'n	56
Illinois Central	86	Cent. Pacific	112¾
P. & C.	96½	Union	112
N. W. C.	82¾	Land Grants	113¾
Do. pref.	94¾	Sinking Fund	114½
Kansas Pacific	55	Louisv'e & N.	58½
Kansas Texas	14	St. L. & San F.	9⅞
St. L., K.C. & I.	14⅝	Do. pref.	11
Do. pref.	40¾	Do. pref. 1st	23

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 4.

Alpha	27	Hale & Norc's.	18¾
Alta	9¼	Julia Cons.	4¼
Belcher	5½	Justice	4⅝
Best & Belcher	20¾	Mexican	44¼
Bullion	7⅞	North'n Belle.	7
Caledonia	—	Ophir	38
California	6¾	Overman	11¼
Chollar	8⅝	Raym'd & Ely.	4¼
Cons. Virginia	6¾	Savage	16¼
Crown Point	5⅝	Sierre Nevada.	54½
Eureka Cons.	17¾	Union Cons.	93
Exchequer	9¼	Yellow Jacket.	20¾
Gould & Curry.	12⅝	Bodie	39½
Grand Prize	4½	Choller Potasi.	6
Imperial	1⅞	Mono	9¼

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 4.—Quotations for consols yesterday should be ex-dividend: Consols for money 97 5-16; account, 97⅜. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 88; Pennsylvania Central, 38½; Reading, 20; Erie, 27⅝; do preferred, 51. United States bonds—New 5's, 105¾; 4½s, 108⅝; 4s, 105¼.

PARIS, June 4.—Rentes, 115f 47½c.

ANTWERP, June 4.—Refined petroleum 20¾d.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Cotton in fair demand and firmer at 7½@7 3-16d; sales, 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 16,000. Bacon—long clear, 25s 3d; do. short clear, 25s 6d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, June 4, 1879.

The market presented no new features to-day. Business continues brisk in all the leading staples at about the same prices as yesterday, only two or three changes occurring, as noted below. The copious rains have had a tendency to make prices easy in grain and some articles in the produce line, and predictions of lower prices soon are freely made. The status of the market in the different lines is given under the several departments below.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Eggs took another upward turn to-day and weadvance our quotations accordingly. Prices were strong at the advance which has been caused by the falling off in receipts and the increase in the demand. There is nothing new to report in butter. Fruits and vegetables remain active with no change in prices. As receipts are increasing lower prices are predicted. In potatoes old are growing scarcer and are not so much inquired for. New Southern are in fair supply and coming in freely, while Bermudas are rather limited. Apples, beans, poultry and other articles in this line continue unchanged.

APPLES—Choice, $2 50@3 00; prime $1 50@2 00; common to medium, 75c@$1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 40@1 45; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 8@11c; medium, 5@7c; common, 2@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; new Ohio factory, 6¾@7c, jobbing; 6¼@6¾c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 8½@9c, jobbing; 8@8½c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, unpealed 3¼@4¾; peeled, do, 7@8c; choice sliced apples, 4@4½c; do quarters, 3@3½c; common, 1½@2c; dried raspberries, 23@25c; dried blackberries, 7@8c; evaporated dried peaches, 7@8c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 14c ₱ dozen in cases; 13@13½c in barrels.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Green peas, $2 50 per barrel; $1 00@1 25 per crate; green beans, $1 00@1 50 per box; onions, 10@12c per dozen; Bermuda onions, $1 50 ₱ box; pineapples, 9@10c each by bbl; tomatoes, 65@75c ₱ box; strawberries, 10@12c ₱ quart; cabbages $1 50@2 00 ₱ bbl; cucumbers 45@50c ₱ doz.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₱ bbl, $3 00 ₱ bbl jobbing.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; Domestic, 10@14c; Strained, 8@10c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, 70@75c; in kegs, 65@70c.

POTATOES—Peerless, from store, 90@95c; peachblows, $1 00@1 10; early rose, from store, 95c@$1 00; new Southern potatoes, $5 00@5 50 per bbl; new Bermuda do, $7 50@8 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60c; spring chickens, 90c@$1 00.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 45@1 55 for Pennsylvania; $1 50@1 55 for western;

Grain, Flour and Feed.

A steady trade characterizes the grain market and we again have no changes to report. Wheat remains in fair demand with moderate supplies. Both corn and oats are plentiful and prices are easier. The general rains have weakened cereals, but holders seldom make concessions to effect sales. We hear of but few sales made below our quotations but the impression prevails prices will drop, yet there is a general tendency to hold up prices until more extensive reports are received of the condition of growing crops, and regulate prices accordingly.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 08@1 10; medium do, $1 04@1 07; prime white $1 06@1 08.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 42@43c; mixed, 40@42c; prime yellow shelled, 41@42c mixed 39@41c.

Oats—Prime white, 33@34c; mixed, 31@32c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c: fall, 85@95c.

Rye—57@60c ₱ bushel.

Malt—85c@$1 10.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extras, $5 50@5 75; choice amber and white wheat, $5 75@6 00; prime red winter, do., $5 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 75; rye, $3 50@3 75; Ohio red $5 50@5 75; do choice $5 75@6 25.

CORNMEAL—50c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 00@5 25 ₱ barrel; $2 75@3 00 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $11 00@13 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $11 00@13 00; prairie, $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $12 50@13 00; middlings, brown, $13 00@16 00, middlings, white, $17 00@18 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $17 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market did not present any change whatever to-day. Business is quite active and the prices are very firm with an advancing tendency. There is every indication the present satisfactory condition of the grocery business will be long continued. Provisions were also without change to-day and none is likely to take place the remainder of the week, which shows the market to be remarkably steady, as it is now about four weeks since there has been any change of prices.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinary Rio, 11½c; Java in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17c; Rio, in bulk, 11½@16½c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A. 8¾c; Prairie B, 7¾c; ex. C yellows 7@7¾c; molasses do. 5¾@6¼c; New Orleans, 6¼@7c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9c; powdered, 9c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 37c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 35c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 40c; choice New Orleans molasses 42c, good do. 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 25@28c; nutmegs 85@90c; pepper 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 7¼c; good do. 7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 5¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; cora starch 6½@8¾c.

Candles—Star dull weight, 11¾@12c; stearine 9c; mould 9c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 8c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 8½c; do 14 lbs and under, 83¼c; extra. s c. shoulders, 5½c; breakfast bacon, 7½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 11¾c; do. do. knuckles and round 13¾c; do., do., all flats, 10¼c; bacon shoulders, 4¾c; do. short rib sides, 5¾c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; mess pork per bbl, $10 50; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 50; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7c; do. refined in tierces, 7¼c; do. do. in half bbls, 7¾c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8¼c; do. in 3-lb pails, 9c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 6 and 10-lb pails, 8¾c. Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams average 18 lbs and upwards, 8¼c; do 14 to 18 lbs 8¾c; do 14 lbs and under, 9c; extra s. c. shoulders, 5¾c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 7¾c; dried beef, extra s. c., in sets, 12c; do. do. knuckles and rounds, 14c; do. do. all flats, 10¾c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, pea green, 5@5¼c; No. 1 do. green, 4¾c; No. 1 do. red tipped, 4¼@4¾c; extra pea green carpet, 4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾c; choice short covers, 4¾@5c; inferior and red, 3c; crooked red tipped and short green, 2¼@3c.

CANNED GOODS — Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ box, 85c@$1 20; raspberries, do, $1 25; strawberries, do, 90c@$1 00; gooseberries, do, $1 00; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 35; tomatoes, do, 85c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 00@5 50; half do, $3 00@3 50.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 50; No. 1 bay mackerel, $14 50; No. 2 large mackerel $11 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $5 50; No. 1 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb 11c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

Hops—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 50@51c; No. 1 do 47c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 58c; white miners' oil, 50c; yellow do, 49c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $1 80; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¼@7¾c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12¾c. Dates, 7¾c ₱ lb. Currants, 4¼@4½c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¼c. Almonds-Langocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12¾@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00. Lemons—Messina, $2 75@3 25. Cocoanuts, $3 00@3 50 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ½c.

TALLOW—City, 6½@6¾c; country, 5½@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 48@50c; do mahogany, 45@48c; do dark 35@46c; Louisville mahogany, 46@48c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 48@50c; bright twist, 50@55c; natural leaf, 46@55c; fine cut, 24@34c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, June 4, 1879.

The crude market ruled lower to-day and the market was extremely dull. Refined was also lifeless. The outlook in both crude and refined is discouraging.

CRUDE.

United, 72½@73c; shipment, 92½c.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 7c; Philadelphia, 8¼@8¼c; New York, 8¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 85c; city, $1 02.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—JUNE 4.—Cotton dull at 13 3-16@13 5-16c; futures weak. Flour steady; receipts, 14,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 25@3 65; common to good extra $3 75@3 90; good to choice $3 95@4 50; white wheat extra $4 00@6 00; extra Ohio $4 55@5 25; St. Louis $3 80@6 00; Minnesota patent process $6 00@7 65. Wheat firm; receipts, 231,000 bushels; rejected spring 74c; No. 3 do. 90½@91c; No. 2 do. $1 04½@1 06; ungraded winter red $1 12@1 14; No. 2 do. $1 17; mixed winter $1 14¾; ungraded amber $1 15; ungraded white $1 12; No. 2 do. $1 13@1 13½; No. 1 do., sales 23,000 bushels at $1 15@1 15½; extra do., sales 8,500 bushels at $1 16@1 16¾. Rye firm; No. 2 western 61@61½c. Barley dull. Malt steady. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 253,000 bushels; ungraded 41¾@44c; No. 3, 40¾c; steamer 42¾@43½c; No. 2, 43¾@44c; low mixed 49c; No. 2 white 51½c. Oats more active; receipts, 38,000 bushels; No. 3 white 37½c; No. 3, 36½@36¾c; No 2 white 38¾@38¾c; mixed western 34½@36¼c; white western 37½@40c. Hay dull. Hops in fair demand and market firm. Coffee firm. Sugar weak; fair to good refining $6 25@7 15. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in fair demand and market firm; Carolina 6¾@7¾. Petroleum easy; United 72¾c; crude 6¾@7¾c; refined 8¾c. Tallow steady at 6¾c. Rosin quiet at $1 30@1 37½. Turpentine quiet. Eggs heavy; western 10@13c. Pork firmer; old mess $9 00@9 25; new do. $10 12½. Beef in fair demand. Cutmeats firm; long clear middles 8¾ 95; short clear do. $5 05. Lard more active; prime steam $6 25@6 50. Butter dull and weak; western 6@17c. Cheese unsettled; new western 3¾@7c. Whisky nominal at $1 06.

Leather—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 19¼@21¾c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 31@40c; pulled 20@38c; unwashed 9@33c.

Chicago—JUNE 4—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 02¾ cash; 99¾c July; 94¼@94¾c August; No. 3 do 80¾c; rejected 61@61½c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher at 35¾@36c June; 36¾@36¾c July; 37½c August. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher; 31c cash; 31¾c July; 29¾c August. Rye firmer 52@52½c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork quiet and weak at $9 50 cash; $9 57½@9 60 July; $9 67½@9 70 August. Lard steady and firm at $6 05 cash; $6 07½ June; $6 07½@6 10 July; $6 17½ August. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders $5 60; short rib $6 07½; short clear $4 80. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 03. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2c. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 142,000 bushels; corn, 427,000 bushels; oats, 65,000 bushels; rye, 9,000 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 54,000 bushels; corn, 630,000 bushels; oats, 76,000 bushels; rye, 4,500 bushels; barley, 1,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat active, firm and higher; $1 03 cash; $1 02¾@1 03 June; 99½c July. Corn—demand fair and market firm. Oats steady and unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged.

Philadelphia — JUNE 4.— Flour — Choice grades in good request, low grades sell slow: superfine and Wisconsin extra $2 75; Minnesota extra family, medium to fancy $4 75@5 25; Western extra family good $5 25; Ohio family good $5 50; do high grades $6 37½; and other winter wheat patent $6 00@6 50: Minnesota patent process $6 75. Rye flour steady at $3 00. Wheat firm; ungraded 95c@$1 10. No. 2 red in elevator $1 11¾@1 14¾; choice amber $1 17. Corn in fair demand; rejected on track 25@35c; as condition; steamer 37@39c; mixed and yellow in elevator 40@41c. Oats in fair demand; western mixed 34@34½c; white western 36@36½c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess pork prime $10 00@10 12½. Smoked hams 8¾@10c; pickled 7¼@8¼c. Lard—Western 6¼@6¼c. Butter unsettled; creamery extra 17@18c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 15c; Western, reserve extra 12@14c. Eggs steady; western 13c. Cheese weak; creamery 7@7½c. Petroleum weak; refined, 8¼c; crude, 7¾c. Whisky steady; western $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 barrels; wheat, 47,000 bushels; corn, 144,000 bushels; oats, 13,000 bushels; rye, 7,500 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 63,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—JUNE 4.—Cotton strong and higher; sales at 13c. Flour easier, but not quotably lower. Wheat in good demand at full prices; red $1 09@1 10. Corn steady with a good demand at 38@38¼c. Oats demand fair and market firm at 32@35c. Rye in good demand at 57@57½c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork quiet but firm; jobbing at $10 00. Lard quiet, but firm; current make $6 09@6 37½. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders held at $3 60; short rib sold at $4 55 cash; $4 75 seller August; short clear $4 75. Bacon steady and in fair demand $4 12½, $5 10, $5 12½, $5 30@5 37½. Whisky dull at $1 01. Butter quiet; fancy creamery quiet at 18@20c; choice Western Reserve active at 12@18c; choice Cincinnati and Ohio 9½@10c. Linseed oil in good demand at 62c.

Boston—JUNE 4.—Flour steady; superfine western $3 00@3 25; common extra $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin extra $4 00@4 50; Minnesota extra $4 00@5 75; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan $4 75@5 25; Illinois $5 00@6 00; St. Louis $5 50@6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, $6 50@8 50; winter wheat $6 00@7 50. Corn quiet at 46½@48c; steamer 46@46½c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white 41@43c; No. 2 white 39@39½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 37@38c. Rye 62@65c. Receipts—Flour, 4,300 barrels; corn, 39,000 bushels; wheat, 2,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 100 barrels; corn 3,500 bushels.

Milwaukee—JUNE 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; opened and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 04; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 00¾; June $1 00¾; July 99¾c; August 94¾c; No. 3 do 79¾c; No. 4, 74c; rejected 61½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 36c. Oats strong; No. 2 31c. Rye declined ¼c; No. 1, 52c. Barley strong and higher; No. 2 spring 64@65c. Provisions quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet at $9 50 cash. Lard—Prime steam $6 05 cash. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo at 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 90,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 45,000 bushels.

Toledo—JUNE 4—Wheat strong; amber Michigan spot $1 11; June $1 10; July $1 06 bid; No. 2 red winter spot $1 11¾; June $1 10¼; July $1 05¾; August held at $1 03¾@1 02¾ bid; extra white $1 11; No. 3 red $1 08; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 14¾; western amber $1 12 bid. Corn firm; high mixed held at 38¾c; No. 2 spot June 38 bid; July 38¼c bid; No. 2 white 42c. Oats steady; No. 2 ordinary Michigan 33¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 18,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 32,000 bushels.

Louisville—JUNE 4.—Cotton firm at 13c. Flour firm; extra $3 00@3 25; family $4 50@4 75; A No. 1 $4 75@5 00; fancy $5 50@6 50. Wheat steady and at fair demand; red and amber $1 05@1 10. Corn firm; white 44c; mixed 40c. Oats quiet; white 35c; mixed 33c. Rye firm at 58c. Hay firm at $9 00@11 50. Pork quiet at $10 00@10 12½. Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf, tierce $7 50; do. kegs $8 50. Bulkmeats steady at $3 62½; $4 87½@85 12½. Bacon quiet at $4 12½, $5 12½, $5 15, $5 37½@5 50. Sugar cured hams 9@10c. Whisky firm at $1 01.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Package trade continues fairly active. Cotton and woolen goods very firm with an upward tendency. Brown and bleached cottons in steady demand and light supply. Medium prints a little more active. Men's wear woolens in fair request and shawls and skirts more active. Foreign goods quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1879.

CATTLE.

During the first two days of this week the receipts were larger than during the corresponding days of last week, and trade ruled dull with prices somewhat lower. To-day, however, the arrivals were lighter and the market moderately active. There was an increased number of country buyers in attendance. The ruling quotations are: Prime, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, $4 75@5 00; fair to good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, $4 25@4 75; common, 900 to 1,100 lbs, $4 00@4 25.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep have been very heavy and the market in consequence dull. Prices declined from 10c to 25c, and sales were hard to effect. Prices ranged from $3 25@4 25. Spring lambs sold in a retail way at $5 00@6 25, as to quality.

HOGS.

Yorkers were in excess of the demand most of this week, and they declined from 10c to 15c ₱ cwt. There was no material change in Philadelphias. The receipts today were eight cars. We quote Philadelphias at $3 70@3 75; Yorkers, $3 55@3 65.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, June 2, 1879.

CATTLE.

There were 571 head on sale to day, of which 539 were from Chicago, 11 from Ohio and 21 from adjoining counties. Of the Chicago cattle, 367 came over the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, and 172 by the Fort Wayne railroad. In consequence of the heavy receipts the market was dull, but there was no material change in prices. Sales were made, in a retail way, at $5 25 to $5 65 for good to prime butcher cattle; 4½@5c for medium to fair and 4@4½c for common. Bulls, for some reason or other, were very dull; quotable at 2½@3½c, according to quality. Fresh cows were also dull, with an over supply. Veals selling at 4@5c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts were in excess of the demand and the market was dull at a decline of ½ to ¾ of a cent ₱ lb, the decline having been greatest on common grades. Sheep sold at from 3½ to 4½c ₱ lb, and lambs at 4¾ to 6¼c, according to quality.

HOGS.

The market continues quiet with but little change in prices. Sales were made today, in a retail way, at 3½@3½c, gross.

Buffalo—JUNE 4.—Cattle—Receipts 1,139 head; a fair demand and lower prices; offerings liberal with a number of cars forwarded in first hands; choice to extra shipping steers at $4 80@5 15; medium to good $4 40@4 70; fair butchers' $4 00@4 25; Cherokees $3 50@4 60; cows and heifers $3 50@4 00; bulls $3 37½@3 75; 21 cars unsold.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,600 head; market without decided change and offerings compare favorably with last week's; fair to good clipped sheep $3 90@4 10; choice $4 45, five cars unsold.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,600 head; the supply was hardly equal to the demand; Yorkers good to choice $3 50@3 60; medium and heavy fair to choice $3 50@3 65; common $3 00@3 25; all offerings disposed of.

New York, JUNE 4.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,150 head. Market possibly a shade better but not quotably higher; decent Texas and Cherokee cattle at 6¼@7c; ordinary to good native steers 7¾@8¾c; prime and extra 9@9½c; outside figures for 4 car loads extra Missouri steers 1,535 lbs for export alive; shipments 230 head live. Dressed beef dull at 4@5c; Texan sides 6@7c.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,500 head for two days. Market quiet and easier; sheep 3@5¾c; lambs 5¾@8c for Southern and Western; general sales at 4@4½c for sheep, 6¼@6¾c for lambs.

Swine—Receipts 13,000 head for two days; no live on sale; none wanted; market weak and nominally quoted at $3 50@3 70 per 100 lbs.

Chicago—JUNE 4.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market opened steady; light $3 60; principality choice heavy $3 60@3 70; mixed packing $3 40@3 55; closed 5@10c lower.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market a shade better but no advance; shipping and export $4 40@5 00; butchers' unimproved; cows $1 75@4 00; steers $2 60@3 85; bulls $1 50@2 90; Texans heavy supply at $2 40@3 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments 440 head; good stock firm, common not wanted; prices at $3 00@4 80.

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